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Commercial and Family Newspaper
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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE ORGANIZATION.

Election of Officers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Pittsburgh & Norwood Railroad.

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, February 2, 1872.

SENATE.

CHANGE OF CHAIRMAN.

Mr. DAVIS, of Berks, was made Chairman of the Corporations Committee, Mr. Anderson withdrawing.

PITTSBURGH AND NORWOOD RAILROAD.

Mr. ANDERSON called up and had passed the Pittsburgh and Norwood Railroad bill.

FINAL ORGANIZATION.

The lobbies were crowded to hear the result of the final organization of the Senate, the Republican Senators being unusually reticent as to the action taken. They were understood to have taken action in the event of McClure contesting Mr. Gray's seat.

The following Republican caucus nominees were elected to the various offices:

Assistant Clerks—J. R. McAfee and T. B. Cochran. This arrangement cut out Mr. Carson of the Philadelphia *Morning Post* who had been the regular caucus nominee until the election in the Fourth District.

Transcribers—J. Ross, David Lane, A. K. Warfel, L. W. Thiekson, C. K. Sartwell and S. Curwens.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Jas. Hall.

Assistants—Howell Jones, and Joseph Olmstead.

Doorkeeper—Capt. John K. Swartz.

Assistants—R. P. McCall and Wm. Shergold.

Librarian—Sullivan S. Childs.

Post Master—Abram Lutz.

Messenger—T. B. Monks.

Assistants—W. W. Heep and Wm. Bates.

Superintendent—M. L. Sherwood, with six pasters and folders, and one doorkeeper of the rotunda.

The Democrats made an effort to have Jacob Shyers substituted for Librarian, but failed.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EDWARDS, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Allegheny county, which increases the rates of license and penalties, and vests the right of liquor sellers in a bond, to be approved by the Common Pleas Court. Referred to Allegheny Delegation; also authorizing the grading and construction of Wildwood avenue, in Plum township, with a remonstrance against the same; also amending the charter of the Board of Health, to make it more effective in the registry of births and marriages; also authorizing the County Commissioners and Township Supervisors and Auditors to purchase implements for repairing and making roads; also authorizing the surrender of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plankroad to Pittsburgh city, also a supplement for the People's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, giving them banking privileges.

By Mr. BALLANTINE, authorizing Temperanceville borough to vacate a portion of Chestnut street.

By MILLER, a supplement to an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain boroughs and townships of Allegheny. Passed May 14th, 1871, amending said act so as to cover North Versailles township; also divorcing Atlea and Emily Calhoun.

By. Mr. TAYLOR, incorporating the Union Passenger Railway of Allegheny.

By Mr. SAMPLE, establishing a ferry over the Ohio river at Shousetown.

By Mr. BURKHOLDER, for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners and laborers, which gives the employes of companies &c., a preferred lien for not more than two dollars for wages due at the insolvency of the employers.

Adjourned till monday evening. S.

THE ALLEGHENY WORK HOUSE.

The following is the condensed text of the bill recently introduced by Mr. Miller for the better management of the Allegheny County Work House:

The first section provides that the managers of the Allegheny County Work House and Inebriate Asylum shall be a corporation, under the name stated, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with the power to make and use a common seal, change the same, establish, erect and manage the Work House and Inebriate Asylum, to make contracts, to sue and be sued by that name and title, capable of purchasing, selling and holding real estate in the county, for the use of the corporation that may be necessary for carrying on the operations of the institution, and to the profitable employment of the inmates, provided the same be not repugnant to State or National Constitutions or laws.

The second section authorizes the managers to discharge from the Work House, without delay or expense of any proceeding under the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth, every prisoner who may have served out his or her term for which such prisoner was or may be sentenced, notwithstanding such prisoner may not have paid the costs of prosecution, or any fine to the Commonwealth, restored the property stolen or paid the value thereof, if the managers are of the opinion that the prisoner is unable to pay the same. The proviso is made, however, that no such discharge shall take place until the prisoner make duplicate schedules of all his property, real, personal and mixed, one of which shall be filed by the managers, and the other transmitted to the court or magistrate before whom the prisoner was tried. A further proviso is made that the discharge shall not interfere with the Commonwealth, county, public officers, or any person or persons who may be interested in the payment or restitution to recover the amount from the property of such prisoner, by writs of *fi. fa.* and *vend. ex.*, or other writs, as the case may require.

The third section authorizes and requires the managers to receive the convicts of the United States Courts, subject to the same discipline and treatment as convicts sentenced by the courts of the Commonwealth. The expense of keeping such convicts is to be paid by the United States, at such rates as may be agreed upon with the managers.

Section four provides that any officer of the Work House who may permit a prisoner under his charge to escape through gross negligence, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be sentenced to not more than one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of not more than $500.

Section five authorizes and requires the Controller and Commissioners to levy and appropriate a special tax for 1872 of one mill on the assessed valuation of the county for expenses incurred in keeping prisoners and managing the institution during the year, money to be paid over to the managers as soon as collected, to gether with the residue of any funds heretofore collected liquidate any bonds issued for the erection of the Work House.

Section six changes the words "two years," in the fourth section of the "act for the better management of Allegheny county prisons," to "three years," and authorizes the Judges of the several Courts of the Western District of Pennsylvania, at their discretion, to sentence all parties convicted of any crime except murder, manslaughter, rape or arson, to the Work House for any perion not exceeding four years.

The seventh section provides that the managers may, if they deem it expedient furnish discharged convicts with any sum; not exceeding six dollars, out of the funds in the hands of the treasurer, to obviate the temptation of theft before employment can be obtained.

Section eight provides that no person who has not a written permission according to such rules as the Manager may adopt, shall be allowed to visit the Work House. The section designates who are official visitors, and further provides that none but official visitors can have communication with the convicts, nor shall any visitor whatever be permitted to deliver or receive from any convict any message or letter, or supply them with any article of any kind, under a penalty of fifty dollars fine, to be recovered in the usual manner, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the Work House treasury.

The ninth and tenth sections provide for commutation of sentence for good conduct.

The eleventh section gives the managers full power to discharge criminals as soon as their term of service expires, and the twelfth provides that the managers shall direct the superintendent to give to each prisoner who may be discharged for good conduct at an earlier period than that for which he was seatenced, a certificate showing the number of days deducted from the original sentence.

LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—A Jefferson City special states that the Democratic caucus there last night took no definite action in regard to what course should be pursued in the House respecting the Governor's veto. A general discussion was had, and a motion was made to postpone consideration of the veto till the first of March; but it failed, and the caucus adjourned till Monday next.

The Liberal Republicans of the House also held a caucus, by a vote of fifteen to three decided to sustain the Governor's veto, and also agreed to a postponement of action on the veto in the House till the 15th inst., to give the Committee of Ways and Means time to perfect a plan for funding the State indebtedness.

THE STATE.

BEAVER FALLS is to have gas works.

PROTRACTED meetings are prevalent in Somerset county.

GREENVILLE has just gotten up a "gas and water company."

SAMUEL BAREFOOT and Josiah Shoemaker are two Bedford county jurors.

A LIVERY STABLE is to be started at the Fayette Springs Hotel, next summer.

WARREN has uniformed its policemen. There are two of them, and they are both dressed alike.

MRS. JOHN SIMS, of Big Tree, Green county, added two boys and a girl to the population the other day, and they are all flourishing.

CONRAD CRYLE, of Wayne township, Green county, was killed on the 24th ult. by a tree, which he had been chopping, falling unexpectedly.

MRS. GEO. W. MERTZ, of Lewistown, slipped and fell on the ice last week, and died of the effects of the fall a few days later. She had been married but six weeks.

ERIE has had some successful scientific lectures by Prof. Waterhouse Hawkins and others. It is singular that Pittsburgh's lecture courses don't pay if they are not sensational.

MR. LYONS, of Lake township, Mercer county, was found dead in his bed on the morning of 22d. He was at church on Sabbath, and was in his usual health when the family retired.

UNIONTOWN has been having a grand wedding reception for Mr. J. A. Modisette and his bride. Some very elegant dresses are described in the local papers, and a number of Pittsburghers were present.

MR. JOHN CHARLES, a soldier of 1812 aged 94, went to Wilkesbarre, recently, to draw his pension, and that night, while at the hotel, some villain entered his room and stole his money, leaving the veteran without the means to return home.

A LAD named Crawford, at Mifflin, tried to run across the bridge, of which a part of the floor had been taken up for repairs on account of which he was not aware. A fall or leap of 25 feet, to the frozen stream below, was the result. No serious injury resulted.

THE Somerset *Herald* says: The Directors of our Branch Road, we understand, have concluded to run the road under their own immediate supervision. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of a locomotive, two passenger cars, and several freight cars.

THE dwelling house of Mrs. Lacock, situated on the upper side of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., and a short distance above the Rochester depot, was entirely consumed by fire on Monday afternoon last. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at $3,000—no insurance.

THE Waynesburg *Republican* says: Mr John Morris died Sunday morning last at his late residence in Morrisville, Franklin township. Mr. Morris had reached his 89th year, and was one of the first settlers of Greene county, emigrating here from New Jersey some seventy years ago, in company with Joseph Throckmorton, who is still living in this county, and who is near the same age.

THE Otis Iron Company, of Sharon, are now building four additional puddling furnaces and adding a muck-bar mill to their works. When these additions are completed it will give them a total of sixteen puddling furnaces in their mill with the necessary machinery of working the blooms from them into muck-bar. This mill has been running double turn ever since it started.

MR. D. W. SHRYOCK, for more than twenty-one years, editor of the Greensburg *Herald*, has penned his valedictory and sold his paper to Messrs. Atkinson and Weddell. Mr. Shryock has been a fearless and able editor, and a good Republican, he has done much to aid his party in the western part of the State, and has succeeded in securing the esteem of all who know him. He has grown old in the harness and will be sadly missed from the post which he has filled so long and so well.

JOHN SLAGHERTY, employed by Samuel Flood, of Dunbar, and living at his house, went home drunk on the 25th ult. after every one, but Mrs. Flood and a servant girl, was in bed. He attacked and began to beat these women, who defended themselves with a poker, and, after a desperate struggle ejected him. By this time Mr. Flood was aroused and came down in time to meet the second attack of the drunken man. A terrible struggle ensued during which both men were badly beaten; finally Slagherty drew a knife, when Flood rushed up stairs, got his gun and shot Slagherty in the right side, so that he is now lying in a very critical condition. Flood was not arrested.

THE Brownsville *Clipper* says: Some days since the male citizens of Beallsville, Washington Co., Pa., formed themselves into a committee of the whole in order to have a general rat hunt. They elected Capt. Hartley on the north side, and Capt. Wilson on the south side of the street, running parallel with the National road. The companies thus organized went at it rough shod, "without fear, favor or affection," but not "without reward or hope of reward;" for the agreement was entered into in good faith that the party killing the smallest number should pay for an oyster supper; and at it they went, ransacking stables, tearing up hog pen floors, looking into cellars and kitchens—killing some four thousand rats.

THE Beaver *Radical* says: We learn from Superintendent Fields that Harmony district, this county, will put into operation schools under the School System of the State during the coming summer. The district is composed of what is known as the Economy Society. Practically, the acceptance of the System, owing to the peculiar organization of the Society, will be of no great advantage to the district. But in order to remove any seeming hostility to the great cause of popular education, the society judged it proper to conduct its educational affairs in accordance with our present School law. It should be remarked that the citizens of this district have always been the most liberal and progressive friends of education of any in the county or State.

—Mr. J. D. Clark, a prominent banker and a member of the firm of Stearing, Clark & Co., well known manufacturers of saw mill machinery, &c., died at his residence in Erie, Pa., on Thursday.

—No laborers are to be had at Panama or Aspinwall, owing to a universal strike.

CONGRESS.

Chicago Relief Bill.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

An Interesting Debate.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1872.

HOUSE.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. FINKELNBURG presented a memorial against the passage of the Chicago Relief bill as impracticable and unjust, unsettling values, complicating the revenue, opening the way for frauds, and imposing on a few classes the burden of relief which should be born alike by all.

FOREIGN TRADE.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to give information as to the tonnage and trade of the United States for the year 1870 with foreign countries.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill came up, and was argued at considerable length. An amendment was adopted that no payment be made to hostile tribes, and that deductions for Indian depredations be made Then the bill was passed.

REIMBURSING.

Mr. PERCE introduced a bill to pay the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $65,000 for the destruction made by disorderly soldiers during the war.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill in Committee of the whole. Mr. FARNSWORTH and others, however, made objections, and the bill went over.

PATENT EXTENSIONS.

Several bills for the extension of patents were passed.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The House then took up the bill to establish an educational fund, and apply the proceeds of public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. MCHENRY made a speech against the bill.

Mr. HIBBARD (N. H.) opposed the bill, saying that he regarded it as an opening merely for paving the way for a comprehensive system of national education, for a postal telegraph law, and for other kindred legislation, until every right heretofore regarded as being vested in the State will be absorbed by the General Government.

Mr. KERR also opposed the bill, and referred to Mr. Hoar's speech in support of it, as being unworthy of him, and as being designed to make false charges against the Democratic party in connection with education. He charcterized that speech as extremely discreditable to Mr. Hoar and unjust towards the Democratic party, whose record in connection with education was illustrious and glorious. The State of Indiana had to-day a munificent educational fund of about eight and a half millions.

Mr. HOAR suggested that *that* fund came from public lands.

Mr. KERR—By no means.

Mr. HOAR—No part of it?

Mr. KERR—I did not say so.

Mr. HOAR—No; but I ask you—that is all.

Mr. KERR cited from what sources the fund was derived, $3,500,000 being from bonds issued by the State, and about $4,000,000 from public lands.

Mr. HOAR—Then the gentleman admits that the bill is precisely in the line of the Democratic policy in its better days.

Mr. KERR—This bill is precisely out of the line with the Democratic policy, and is precisely in the line of the present and past policy of the Republican party towards the States of the Union.

Mr. BIRD opposed the bill as being the child of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a revival of that system of legislation.

Mr. PARKER (N. H.) opposed the bill and claimed that the Democratic party had always been the special champion of education, and he referred to the last messages of the Governors of New Hampshire and New Jersey on that point.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) advocated the bill and replied to Mr. Parker's speech.

Mr. GOODRICH offered an amendment to distribute the fund for the first ten years according to the ratio of illiteracy in the several States, as shown by the last census.

Mr. MCNEELY offered an amendment admitting printing material free of duty.

Mr. BURCHARD suggested certain amendments in the details of the bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER advocated the passage of the bill, and defended it against the charge of constitutionality. He cited various acts of Legislation which formed precedents for the provisions of of this bill.

Mr. BIGGS defended his State (Delaware) from the assertions of Mr. Townsend (Pa.,) and remarked that that gentleman lived near the border line of Delaware, and it was no wonder that he and persons who were given to his practices should be a little afraid of the whipping post. [This insinuation against the venerable member from Pennsylvania was so ludicrous as to provoke laughter all over the house.]

He next turned his attention to the speech by Mr. Hoar some weeks ago, in which some allusions were made to the credit of Delaware, and said that he would read the criminal statistics of the saintly State of Massachusetts. He would read crimes in their alphabetical order. They used up all the letters of the alphabet except the last four. [Laughter.] He found that in four years, 1866, 67, '68 and '69, the number of criminal prosecutions in Massachusetts was 10,036. They had increased from 1,945 in 1866 to 3,459 in 1869, and what were these crimes? Arson, adultery, burglary, bigamy, [laughter,] conspiring to defraud, drunkenness, defacing tombstones [Laughter] forgery, horse stealing, [Laughter] robbery, keeping hotels without a license, [Laughter] night walking, [Laughter] obtaining money under false pretences [Laughter] perjury, polygamy, [Laughter] playing cards on Sunday, attending cock fights, refusing to pay railroad fares, selling liquor, selling obscene prints, selling diseased meat, and threatening to burn churches. [Renew laughter.] When the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts talked about the illiteracy of Delaware he should tell the House how Massachusetts presented such a black record.

Mr. HOAR asked Mr. Briggs if the source from which he had obtained his statistics did not show that over eighty per cent. of those crimes were committed by persons of foreign birth.

Mr. BRIGGS, interrupting, said: "That will do. Is not that an unreasonable thing to ask me to go into the State of Massachusetts and ascertain whether a person committing such crimes as those is an Englishman or a Dutchman?" [Laughter.]

Mr. HOAR—Eighty per cent, and more of those crimes were committed by persons of foreign birth, every man of whom votes the Democratic ticket. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.

Mr. BIGGS—The foreigners who have fled from their own countries and come over here are many of them poor and illiterate, and it is a shame for the gentleman from Massachusetts to undertake to cast such a reflection on the foreign population of the country.

Mr. HOAR—It is the census of the United States that says so, not I.

Mr. MCINTYRE offered and urged a substitute to give the whole fund, not merely the half of it, to the Southern States for educational purposes.

The debate here closed to be renewed on Tuesday next.

After some further business the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Steamboat Law.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Owners and Managers of Steam Vessels to-day, it was stated that owing to a persistent attack upon the proposed new steamboat law by one or two members of the House Committee on Commerce, that members of the western river and lake steamers had telegraphed last night from Washington to their agents to refuse to carry passengers under the existing laws, which action will tend very much to embarrass the passenger trade; but, under the circumstances, the owners have no option in the matter. Measures are proposed which, it is said, will in a few days go to show that the patent right men have bought up certain parties who are opposing the proposed change in the law, and using their influence to coerce members of Congress.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Thieves.

PARTIAL RESTITUTION OFFERED.

Custom House Richness.

QUEER REVELATIONS.

The Bench Impugned.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

At the Custom House investigation today, Edward C. Johnson, who was formerly in the General Order business, testified that the other day he offered Leet sixty thousand dollars a year for the business. Formerly the price of storage was regulated by the Chamber of Commerce. The witness thought the recipients of this general order monopoly were obliged to make it up by charges on merchants for what the privilege of having the business costs. Leet and Stocking can make money by charging five dollars for a load of twenty five passengers, and then charging the merchants twenty five dollars.

There is an immense profit on storage, because a month's storage is paid upon goods which remain only a few days; their places are then taken up by others on which another month's storage is paid, and so on until a loft in the general order store makes for its owner five and six months' storage in one. I never heard of so much pilfering in the general order departments of cartage, &c., as there has been since Leet & Stocking have had the monopoly of this business. At custom of charges is vested in the collector. He has the power to shut up every Custom House and General Order Store, if he feels so disposed. I suggested to Mr. Murphy that he should correct the terrible abuses growing out of the present General Order system, representing to him the damage they were doing to the Republican party. I told him that the merchants were complaining on every hand, and that he must do something to alleviate the burdens. Mr. Murphy replied that notwithstanding his well known control over the stores in general, he had not the power and could not interfere with this part of the General Order business. I know that there are 25,000 persons in New York who now only recommendation to their ports is their ability to manipulate rascals who control primary elections. The greater the scoundrel, in my opinion, the better his chance for a good appointment. I have heard men say they have been discharged because they refused to pay the political assessment demanded of them.

ANOTHER TROUBLE

is that on the arrival of steamers persons having tickets are permitted to go down on the pier. This may look all right, but improper persons near the steamer and facilitate smuggling. Mr. Terwilliger, when he took upon himself the right to come down to the docks and grant permits to individuals to come on the pier when a vessel arrived, ruled that tickets of admission to the pier gave persons the privilege of going on board the steamer when her gang plank was put out, thereby affording smugglers a splendid opportunity to operate. I have observed

ABUSES AND FRAUDS

of the most flagrant character among the Custom House officers which I reported to my superiors with very poor results. I remember an instance when a number of ladies came ashore at quarantine in the Doctor's boat, and afterwards exhibited a large quantity of diamonds and jewelry which they had passed by the Custom House officers on board the steamer at quarantine.

James H. Young, Inspector of Customs since 1869, was examined. He said there are sixteen European steamers a week. On the Cunard dock there are rations of six or eight bottles of English ale and porter, with a number of liquor locater of Inspector's office at eleven o'clock every day. This brings a crowd of good for-nothing fellows to the docks, which is very hurtful.

HOW IT IS DONE.

There is a very easy way of doing the business of smuggling. A gentleman going to Europe takes the measure of several lady friends for wardrobes. On his return with them, the ladies for whom he has made the purchases come down to the pier when the steamer arrives. The gentleman declares that the ten or twelve trunks he is landing contain wearing apparel of these ladies whom he represents as passengers.

DEAD-BEATING ON TIME.

The witness told of an incident which occurred on a Cunard steamer. A corpse was brought over in a case and a hearse was on the dock to receive it. But in placing it in the vehicle the jar shook it and a ringing noise was heard. The case was opened and found to be full of *French clocks*. Senator Howard jocosely remarked "that was a corpse for time, and not for eternity."

THE TAMMANY THIEVES.

The *Tribune* says it is understood that Tweed, Connolly and Garvey have recently had conferences for the purpose of effecting a compromise of the suits against them by the Attorney General, and that their agents have ascertained that the State would be willing to accept in settlement of the Board of Audit claims six million dollars, two-thirds of the amount. But as the criminals were not assured that other prosecutions would not be commenced against them, no conclusion was reached. There is reason to believe that this report is unfounded.

J. McB. Davidson, the ring safe manufacturer, was to have given State's evidence before the Grand Jury this week, but he was tampered with and fled South. He should tell the House how Massachusetts presented such a black record.

Mr. HOAR asked Mr. Briggs if the source from which he had obtained his statistics did not show that over eighty per cent. of those crimes were committed by persons of foreign birth.

Mr. BRIGGS, interrupting, said: "That will do. Is not that an unreasonable thing to ask me to go into the State of Massachusetts and ascertain whether a person committing such crimes as those is an Englishman or a Dutchman?" [Laughter.]

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ley) General Committee, last evening, resolutions were offered, but referred to a committee, requesting the Common Council to impeach Mayor Hall.

CLUBS.

The American Club has re-elected Wm. M. Tweed for President.

The New York Yact Club re-elected James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Commodore.

AQUATIC.

Henry Coulter, of Pittsburgh, accepts the challenge of the Biglin Brothers, of this city, for a thousand dollar boat race, in May, on the Schuylkill river.

THE RING FRAUDS.

Several bankers, including Mr. Belmont, were examined to-day by the Grand Jury relative to the ring frauds.

DYING.

Mr. Tooker, assaulted by highwaymen in Sackett street, Brooklyn, two nights ago, is dying.

BIBLE SOCIETY MANAGERS.

R. K. Kennedy, A. S. Barnes and S. Sheldon were elected managers of the American Bible Society.

FOREIGN.

Treaty of Washington.

THIERS ON THE REPUBLIC.

The Persecution of Jews.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THIERS INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, February 2.—In a secret conversation with General Billott, Thiers is reported to have said: "I am sincerely in favor of a moderate republic, and have long thought it possible, but I now see that I was mistaken, and that a republic cannot exist, even with my aid. I am compelled to seek happiness in a country elsewhere."

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The New York papers teem with hostile comments and false reports in the case of the United States, which has been published in reference to the Alabama claim. The statement of the English case has not been published.

The *Advertiser* asserts that Chief Justice Cockburn, one of the arbitrators, will withdraw, and that the Government will repudiate the treaty of Washington, and a correspondent advocates this course and suggests the repudiation of the treaty of Ghent by the United States as a precedent.

The *Daily News* believes that the claims of the United States for indirect damages has been declared in the negative, and that this opinion is backed by the sentiment of the country. It is not known that any action has been taken by the Government on the subject.

SPAIN.

REVOLT AND MASSACRE.

MADRID, February 2.—Dispatches have been received from the Governor General of the Philliphine Islands announcing serious attempts at revolt. A company of two hundred native soldiers belonging to the artillery service rebelled and took possession of a fort. The place was subsequently carried by assault by the regular troops and all the insurgents were killed.

TURKEY.

JEWS PERSECUTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 2.—In an attack made on the Jews in Ismalia, on the Roumanian frontier, several were killed and many wounded. Men, women and childen fled to save their lives. The fugitives were kindly received by the officers of the Porte.

BY MAIL.

THERE are one million books in the library of the British Museum now.

THE steamer City of Halifax, just arrived at Halifax, from St. John's, N. F., passed seventy miles of field ice on Monday.

THE colliers and puddlers of Birmingham demand higher wages in consequence of the marked increase in the price of iron.

THE Musulman population of India are rejoicing in the efficacy of their prayers for the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

HE English Foreign Office has requested the Prussian Government to send it a copy of the school regulations and all the books used in Prussian elementary schools. The printed matter has already been forwarded.

DR. COLENSO has it is said, obtained an act of the Colonial Legislature, vesting the property of the See of Natal in him. it remains to be seen whether this will receive the approval of the Queen, which is necessary to give it validity.

LONDON, with three and a half millions of inhabitants, has 10,000 policemen; Berlin, with 825,000, has only 1,094, or 1 policeman for 754 inhabitants. At night no police are to be found in the streets of Berlin, but only night watchmen, who have too much private service to do.

JAMES BROOKS, of the New York *Express*, saw at Calcutta about forty elephants shipped for Europe. The animals at first exhibited considerable irritation at the hoisting process, but after being treated to sugarcane, they were cooled off by being "ducked" once or twice in the river, and thoroughly washed by their attendants.

EDMUND ABOUT says he is converted to the views of those who are in favor of capital punishment. It results, he says, from his experience of last year. When a hundred thousand of the brightest and best of his country have drenched its soil with their blood, all innocent as they were, a fuss about the life of a scoundrel seems absurd.

DURING 1871 the British National Lifeboat Institution rescued 658 lives, besides saving thirty-one vessels from destruction. They also granted rewards for saving 230 lives by fishing and other boats. Since its formation the institution has contributed to the saving of 20,752 shipwrecked persons, having lost only 22 persons from its own boats.

THE London *Orchestra* says Grau is at Vienna, busily engaged in completing the arrangements for a musical concert tour in America, and will take the field next spring with a splendid array of artistic talent. He has already signed engagements with the famous pianist Rubenstein, and the scarcely less famous violinist Wieniawsky, and is busily occupied in securing other artists of equal eminence.

THE House of Assembly in Newfoundland opened on the 18th ult., and the Governor, in his annual speech recommended the Permissive bill. The bill proposes to abolish the use of intoxicating liquors in the island, provided two-thirds of the population vote in favor of the bill. The election lately ended in Bonavista resulted in favor of the anticonfederates, which overthrows the idea of subjection to Canada.

"WHO," says the *Saturday Review*, "can enjoy a chat with a man who always talks of women as females, and of ammunition as individual, who never begins a thing, but always commences it; who does not choose, but elects; who does not help, but facilitates; who does not supply, but caters, not buy, but always purchases; who calls a beggar a mendicant; with whom a servant is always a domestic, where he is not a menial; who does not say anything, but states it, and does not end but terminates it; who calls a house a residence, in which he does not live, but resides; with whom place is a locality, and things do not happen, but transpire?"

ENGLAND affords us an illustration of a new way to commit bigamy: Mr. Green, a London barrister, about a year ago publicly abjured Christianity and embraced Mohammedanism. He at once felt it to be his duty to have a helpmeet of the same faith, and having failed to convert his wife, he forsook her, and imported a genuine Mohammedan, whom he espoused and lived with in apparent peace until quite lately. It appears that, during these extraordinary performances, he was not at all interfered with by the law. A few weeks ago Christianity reasserted its sway over the fickle mind of Green. Mohammedanism and his Mohammedan wife were abjured at one and the same time. The discarded believer in Allah has returned to her native land, and Green, after his year of conscientious adultery, is said to be seeking a reconciliation with his former wife.

THE CAPITAL.

The Whisky Interest.

BONDS CALLED IN.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1872.

NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

General Devin argued before the Judiciary Committee this morning in favor of a bill authorizing a through line railroad from New York to Chicago.

THE FISHERIES.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day decided to report to the House a bill providing for the carrying out of the clause in the subject of fisheries contained in the treaty of Washington, but without any recommendation in relation to it.

THE WHISKY INTEREST.

A delegation of Western distillers, who are here to look after their interests, had an interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the present tax on whisky. They express satisfaction at the present rate of taxation, but represented that the manner of raising the tax was hostile to the interests of distillers and the spirit trade generally. They are anxious that the various taxes should be consolidated into or paid at once when the whisky is removed from the distillery or warehouse.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer will probably continue to move northeastward, leaving the coast off Cape Hatteras; northeast wind with snow prevail by Saturday morning from Massachusetts to Virginia, and threatening weather extend over lower lakes; north-west winds increase to brisk for a short time off the Carolina coast, and back to northwest, with clearing weather on Saturday very generally from Georgia to Michigan and westward to the Mississippi valley, cloudy and threatening weather extend from the upper Mississippi westward to the Rocky Mountains. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for any considerable portion of the Atlantic and Gulf coast.

BONDS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day called in $1,750,000 of the three per cent. temporary loan, embracing the following numbers: $5,000, Nos. 3,202 to 3,414, and $10,000, Nos. 3,198 to 3,348. Interest on the above circificates will cease March 31st, after which time the they will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in the possession of any National Banking Association.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1872.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The amnesty bill before the Senate excites more serious opposition than any measure recommended in the President's message has done thus far. Universal amnesty is a very bitter pill for Union men to swallow, but so much has already been granted in that direction, that aside from any just claim to clemency, it is doubtful whether as a mere act of partisan policy it will not be best to go the whole figure. Senator Chandler, yesterday, visited the Democratic side of the house to the right of amnesty with some exceedingly ponderous blows. He was quite sarcastic on Senator Schurz wherever he assumed the ignorance of our leading statesmen on the subject of the spirit of American institutions, as well as upon his alleged Republican standing. But after all these side issues are settled between consistent and inconsistent Republicans I have little doubt that the amnesty bill will pass and receive the votes of many who cannot find justification on the grounds of right, but simply on the expediency of allowing the slightest excuse for the disloyal rage of the late rebels. Suppose Jeff Davis, A. H. Stevens *et id omnia genus* are returned to the Senate and House by the rebels, their frank utterance in Congress would be the greatest weakness of the opposition, and the best strength of the Republican party that could possibly be devised. Eleven years have so changed public sentiment that the echo of their stereotyped straight out talk of falling already there. Upon the listening ear of the Republic, would prove the death strain of the Southern goose. A few years at best, will render the Fourteenth amendment obsolete from the death of the last man in his metaphorical ditch, four fifths of the comrades being already there. Why then shall we longer prevent these Ku-Klux leaders from rushing on immediate destruction by showing their bloody hands to the country within the sacred precincts of our national legislative halls, as they now do in the halls of their own State Legislatures.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island are leading off as usual in the Presidential campaign. The Republicans of New Hampshire, having endorsed Grant's administration, both parties feel that the President is on trial, and will put forth extraordinary exertions. New Hampshire is proverbially a close State, and the temperance and labor issues are used to divert votes, but the Republicans are sanguine of success.

SCHURZ VS. NYE.

The impromptu speech of Senator Nye in reply to the carefully prepared argument of Carl Schurz, is exciting considerable attention, and has been largely subscribed for as a campaign document. Great as Schurz is as a special pleader, the homely but common sense way in which Nye put the case is a complete antidote. Amnesty to all who desire it; who give any evidence of patriotism, or of accepting the situation—amnesty for all who are governed by the motto, "live and let live;" give general rights to the colored men, and to the Northern immigrant, but no amnesty for those who have murdered since the close of the war at least 10,000 people, obnoxious to them on account of color and political proclivities. This is probably the actual right and justice of the question aside from policy and expediency.

THE SYNDICATE IN THE HOUSE.

The debate thus far upon the question of power to place the late loan has been characterized by low comedian jokes on the part of Cox and others, but no argument worthy of refutation against the Secretary has been submitted. The Democrats seem to take the ground that the late law authorizing the conversion of the loan was designedly so framed that the conversion would necessarily be illegal; so that the Secretary would either have to break the law, or report to Congress that he could not place a loan subject to its provisions. This is what the Democrats confidently expected, and a success where the avenues to success were so carefully guarded, is so great a disappointment to the political enemies of the administration, that a feeble attempt to slander him is made. Well, there is nothing equal to success but success itself, and our Democratic friends will discover this after the November election, when President Grant will be regarded by them in a more favorable light.

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING.

Secretary Boutwell appeared yesterday before the Commerce committee, and urged prompt legislation in favor of encouraging the building of American ships. He is opposed to granting registers to foreign built vessels, on the ground that it would not be an adequate relief to the ship building interest of the country, but on the contrary, it would stimulate the enterprise of England in this branch of industry. He pressed upon the attention of the committee his proposition to pay first-class iron steamers for five years to come a subsidy of $13 per ton. He does not allege this to be the only measure of relief that is practicable, bpt desires action upon it as a perfectly feasible plan. Postmaster General Creswell was also before the House Appropriation Committee urging that the subsidy now given to the Pacific Mail steamers be doubled. Nothing definite has yet resulted from these ministerial conferences.

UTAH MURDERERS.

Judge McKean fears that Judge Lynch would assume his seat if he were to show himself unworthy of it by setting free the prisoners charged before him with murder, as suggested by District Attorney Bates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Carnival Committee met here last evening. They are getting ready for another carnival at the Capitol a couple of months later than that of last year.

There will be a formal opening of the new Corn Exchange at Alexandria, Va., to-morrow. A large crowd will go from here.

Collector Casey, of New Orleans, has admitted that he committed an error in allowing Senators to use the revenue cutter Wilderness for preventing the the presence of a quorum, though he alleges that he has done his duty as a citizen. AGATE.

MASSILLON.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
MASSILLON, OHIO, Feb. 2, 1872.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Massillon and Cleveland Railroad was held here to-day. The following gentleman were elected a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year: J

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46½f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 109⅝@109¾.

ALL THAT remains to complete our show of hospitality to the Duke Alexis is to send him up in a baloon, since he has been taken down into the earth, *via* the Mammoth cave of Kentucky.

IT SEEMS that rich developments of fraud in the conduct of the public affairs of Fayette county are about to be made. Inasmuch as that is a Democratic stronghold we should not marvel much if the tax-payers have been swindled in a systematic manner.

THE Chicago wedge for the opening of free trade, under pretense of charity, meets with heavy opposition from all quarters, and we do not think that it can be driven home. The precedent would be full of danger, and we hope Congress will act well and wisely in the matter by strangling the bill without any ceremony.

THE official vote of the last State election has just been published. The figures are as follows:

For Auditor General—David Stanton, (Republican) 284,097; William McCandless, (Democrat) 269,512; Barr Spangler, (Temperance) 3,132.

For Surveyor General—Robert B. Beath, (Republican) 287,045; Jesse H. Cooper, (Democrat) 266,735; E. A. Wheeler, (Temperance) 2,969.

For Constitutional Convention 316,097; against 69,715.

HARRISBURG is making a desperate effort to secure an appropriation for the erection of United States public buildings in that city. We can see no good reason why Congress should not spend a few hundred thousand dollars on Pennsylvania in this direction. Philadelphia does not contain a decent government building, Pittsburgh is compelled to put up with a miserable mass of stone thrown together to form a Custom and Court house, while Harrisburg fares much worse. Let our State delegates at Washington earnestly press our wants on Congress and the appropriations for all three cities will come.

AS WILL BE SEEN by a special dispatch, published elsewhere in this day's issue, the stockholders of the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad held their annual meeting at Massillon yesterday, and elected a Board of Directors. The character of the gentlemen elected is a sure indication that the corporation means business. The majority of them belong to this city, and are well known as being among the best railroad men in the country. Thomas D. Messler, Esq., was elected President, and from our personal knowledge of him, we can say no better selection could have been made. He is a thorough business and railroad man, and possesses many excellent personal accomplishments.

MOST OF our exchanges are publishing letters from obscure individuals regarding a newly discovered cure for cancer in what is called "wild tea," such letters emanating from parties in this city. We unhesitatingly pronounce "wild tea" a fraud and are sorry that so many humane editors are being victimized by giving place to the certificates of the mountebanks who are engaged in swindling cancer afflicted people by selling *clover* as *the* "wild tea" which they advertise possessed with such wonderful curative qualities, at heavier prices than quinine brings. The men who would resort to such means to make money out of the misery of their fellow beings, and drag the press into helping on their villainy, should not be out of the penitentiary.

THE Postal Law regulating the pay of letter carrier's provides that their salaries shall not exceed $800 per annum, except that on receiving satisfactory evidence of their diligence, fidelity and experience in their business, the Post Master General is empowered to increase their pay to $1,000 per year. Here in Pittsburgh we have several very faithful, experienced and diligent carriers who receive but $900 per year and find it exceedingly difficult to support their families on that meagre sum after paying for their uniforms. The Post Master General has been importuned to increase their salaries but the request has received no attention. We think the laborer is worthy his hire, and that for the services rendered $1,000 is not one cent too much for our carriers. We hope their petitions will be listened to by the Department and full justice done them in the matter of wages.

WHEN the party to which the *Post* claims to belong, wins a victory, if ever so small a one as the election of a Democrat as ward constable, the community are treated to an exhibition of poultry in the neighborhood of Virgin alley, and yet our cotemporary winces under our expressions of satisfaction at our obtaining a full majority in the Legislature, and wresting the power in the Senate from the dishonest Democracy. The day before the election, our poultry showmen informed the public that they expected to expose their chickens on the day following the contest in the IVth Senatorial District, and their chagrin over their terrible disappointment is therefore not to be wondered at. They evidently feel as badly over the result as poor Aleck himself, and his next friend the "astute editor of the luminary." What a crowing there would have been by these two Dromios, had McClure secured the coveted prize, no matter by what means. A victory would have been claimed against Grant, and no questions asked.

IT has been the subject of much complaint among our lovers of art that the admission fees to first-class concerts and entertainments of musical character are invariably too high, affording opportunity to the rich alone to attend, and debarring hundreds from the privilege of feasting on good music. We believe that it is a mistaken policy on the part of managers to charge more than a reasonable fee, say one dollar admission, and fifty cents extra for reserved seats, for in so doing they would secure a much larger attendance and greater gross receipts than at higher figures, and consequently larger profits. Fine music is popular now, but if opportunities were given for patronage by the establishment of a reasonable scale of prices for admission, it would be much more so. If the visits of artists to our city were rare, the music lover could well afford to pay even as high as five dollars to be permitted to hear such as Wachtel, Nilsson, Pareppa-Rosa, Patti, and others sing, but as the concerts come in numbers and in rapid succession, the strain is made heavy on the man of moderate means. If the people would rebel so far as to absolutely refuse to attend concerts where fancy prices are charged for admission, a cheaper and more popular scale of rates might be secured.

NOT PROVEN.

We are by no means prepared to accept for truth, the wild and incoherent babblings of McClure and his friends, in reference to his claim that he was defrauded "by great frauds." We shall only believe such charges when they shall have been proved by competent witnesses. It is quite common now-a-days, indeed it is almost always the case, for a defeated aspirant for office, to claim that fraudulent means were used by his opponents. We never yet heard of a *successful* candidate complaining of fraud, and yet we know some who could have proved it on their opponents. It does not always follow that those who make use of illegal means to carry an election are victorious, and yet the mad dog howl is almost uniformly started against the candidate who has received the certificate of election. We venture to affirm our belief, that if there was any repeating or ballot-box stuffing done at the late elections, it was not *all* done in the interest of *one* candidate. The almost superhuman efforts put forth by McClure's friends—Democrats, anti-administration Republicans, and the large class of soreheads generally—prove conclusively to our mind that such bitter partisanship as they exhibited would not stop at any possible thing to compass the defeat of Col. Gray—"the administration candidate"—according to his foes.

If it shall be proven hereafter that the friends of the Republican candidate used improper means wantonly to secure success, we shall denounce them with the strongest language at our command. We utterly and wholly repudiate and scorn such work, no matter what the stake to be won, and would apply the full rigor of the law upon any man who trifles in any way with the ballot box. No man can go farther in this, than we do; but we insist upon better evidence than the mere unproven charges of defeated candidates. We do not claim that there was no illegal voting done, as it is not necessary, the burden of the proof is with those who make the charges. McClure and his friends, apparently with a view to their present attitude, charged *before* the election that he was to be cheated at the polls. He had a remedy in the law to prevent such anticipated fraudulent proceedings. He did not make use of it, preferring doubtless to raise the accustomed cry of *fraud*, in the event of his defeat. It is the height of absurdity for him and his friends to claim that all the *fraud* (if there were any) was on the side of the majority. People out this way know of what stuff the Democrats and soreheads among us are made, and know full well that they are not all *pious* men. A few of them, at least might carry off a locomotive were it not too heavy to shoulder. We will put them against the world for illegal voting, and will wager that they will come out ahead of all competitors. But the Democrats of Philadelphia, for aught we know, *may all be honest men*, at least we shall so consider them, until they are proven otherwise. Is it too much to ask the same for the Republicans of the IVth district?

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The probability that England will be held to the full payment of the damages inflicted by the Rebel cruisers Alabama, Sumpter, Nashville and Florida on our commerce is causing somewhat of a flutter among financiers at government headquarters. From recent articles which have appeared from the critical pen of "Historicus" (Vernon Harcourt) we find that considerable uneasiness begins to be felt, and thinking men are already looking around to find where the increase of revenue, demanded in the event of an unfavorable decision for England by the Geneva conference, is to come from.

In 1851 the entire British revenues amounted to $275,000,000, and at that time were ample to meet all expenses of the government. In 1871—twenty years later—they were increased nearly $100,000,000, amounting to $361,000,000, and were all needed to meet the outlays required. Not one cent of this enormous revenue is applied to a reduction of England's debt, as not one cent of it can be paid off, from its nature as a permanent loan. It is a stationary burden which cannot be reduced, neither can the rate of interest be lessened. These facts, relative to the largely increased expenses of government are naturally exciting much attention, in view of the contingency, now almost a certainty, that a large addition to the debt must flow from the decision at Geneva, under the Washington treaty.

"Historicus," asks in connection with this subject some pertinent and troublesome questions, which will puzzle the Gladstone ministry, which claims to favor an economical government, to satisfactorily answer. True, the present ministry is not wholly responsible for the large increase in the annual expenditures, and yet it has authorized much of it; but in the event of a popular clamor, it would have to yield before such convincing rhetoric as Sir Charles Dilke uses from the stump, and "Historicus" emits from his keen pen.

Referring to the large increase of revenue and of expenses, in 1871 over those of 1851, "Historicus," through the *Times* asks: "What have you got for that extra money? Have you more comfort at home? Have you more influence abroad? Is your public service twice as well administered? Is your diplomatic service more expensive? Is your legal system better? I believe not. Is your colonial administration more costly? Not at all. In that period you have practically abolished the colonial system, and your Colonial Office is almost a sinecure. Does it go in the Home Office? If so, how? Is your army twice as numerous or twice as efficient? Are you more competent to indulge in the favorite dream of some people, that of fighting Europe all round? Does your navy exhibit less 'alacrity in sinking'?" One-fourth of the whole revenue was "muddled away," he said. The increase of pauperism could not account for it, because the disbursements for maintenance of the poor came, not out of the *national* but the *local* funds.

Looking to the immediate future the London *News* says: "It is to be feared that the Alabama claims will cause a serious increase of taxes in future years," and it is already anticipated, even by the London *Times*, that the decision at Geneva will "make the British Government responsible, first, for the direct losses inflicted on American commerce by the Alabama, the Sumpter, the Nashville, the Florida, and others; and next, for the indirect losses which the United States Government assumes to be due to the operations of those vessels. These last consist in the national expenditure in the pursuit of those cruisers, the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, and finally, most portentious of all, the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war for the suppression of the rebellion."

What a sad contrast the present financial outlook in England affords with the present promising condition of *our* resources, revenue, debt and expenditures. With them taxes, expenses and national debt are all increasing, with no proportionate increase of regular revenue. To meet large expenses will require the laying of additional taxes on the industries of the country. With us the very reverse is the case. Our debt is gradually being diminished, as is also the interest on what remains. Our revenues are largely increasing, notwithstanding over eighty millions of taxes have been taken off. A further reduction of taxation, probably amounting to fifty millions, will be made by the present Congress. With the reduction of taxes, debt and interest, comes the reduction also of annual expenses. Our present requirements to meet all engagements, with sufficient surplus to reduce the debt fully fifty millions yearly, are not so great as those of Great Britain. Theirs must increase, ours will from year to year grow less.

In such reflections the true lover of our country cannot but rejoice, and take new courage. Our future is bright with promise and peace; plenty and prosperity everywhere abound. We trust that nothing shall occur to obstruct or burden the future of our glorious free land; but that through education of the masses, economy and wisdom in our national councils, and the untiring industry and inventive genius of the people, we shall ere long stand at the head of the list of the enlightened nations, and prove a pattern for all to imitate. The sneer of the powdered aristocrat, which formerly was of common occurrence, when the name of Republican America was mentioned in England, has now given place to the pungent utterances of "Historicus", and others who dare to point out wherein we excel, and lead the old powers of Europe.

Is it not a proud satisfaction of our honored President, that since his elevation to office the country has succeeded beyond the hopes of the most sanguine? Before the great historical results of our progress as a nation, the puny efforts of the cynic must ever pale and fade away As a great, prosperous and powerful nation, we need not fear comparison with the proudest.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Among the pulpit speakers of the day, who has attained a wide reputation, is the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of the Brooklyn Free Tabernacle. His congregations reach as high as four thousand people, besides he speaks to a vast audience through three or four religious journals by his sermons and addresses. Many of our readers will be interested to learn of his style of conducting service. The opening services are brief, pointed and impressive, and the singing is congregational in the fullest sense. His sermons are clear, methodical, scriptural and eminently spiritual, disarming the audience of a disposition for literary criticism, and sending them home thinking more of their souls than of oratory. The *Christian Intelligencer* thinks the secret of the Tabernacle's power evidently lies in his natural endowments, his bold and faithful Gospel, and still more in his blood-earnestness.

At a meeting for the promotion of Prison Reform, at New York city, held last week, Hon. Horatio Seymour, so widely known in political circles, closed an address by avowing his interest in "a religion which teaches the need of a Spirit to guide, a Saviour to atone, and a merciful God to forgive manifold sins and transgressions." The audience received the sentiment with a storm of applause.

The American Congregational Union have made appropriations to assist sixteen churches in the erection of their houses of worship. Fifteen more churches are also soliciting aid. The Union already stand pledged to forty churches to an amount, in excess of present receipts, of over fifteen thousand dollars.

In England some of the clergy of the English National church, conduct revival meetings, under the name of "Church Missions," resulting in great good. The Archbishop of York recently presided at one of these mission, and expressed his approval of them. We suppose this custom will ere long be introduced in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country.

An Association of Rhode Island Baptists have purchased a tract of land on the Narragansett, near Providence, to hold religious services, social gatherings, etc. The ground is to be prepared like the Methodist grove at Martha's Vineyard, the great camp-meeting watering place.

According to reports just made by the Presbyterian Hospital Finance Committee, subscriptions have been secured by Dr. Saunders for the hospital, to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The *Western Christian Advocate*, an official organ of the Meteodist Episcopal Church, in reply to the assertion of the *Advance*, of Chicago, it would almost ar seem thinks of "falling from grace in believing in it," says that "Methodists believe in falling from grace just like Calvinists believe in stealing—that it is a possible thing to do, but very wrong."

Frequent paragraphs appear in religious journals commending the envelope system of raising funds to pay church expenses, which is very well, but however much merit there may be in it, the plan must be worked patiently faithfully and vigorously.

The last Presbyterian General Assembly adopted a Sustentation Scheme for aiding feeble churches to support their pastors. The plan is for all pastors to secure contributions for the Fund equal to the one-twentieth of their own salaries. The scheme is to raise all less salaries to one thousand dollars, including manse rent, the Church giving at least half that sum. This is the first systematic movement in the Presbyterian Church towards establishing a standard average salary for feeble Churches.

A Presbyterian weekly journal prints a definition between "Old School" and "New School" Presbyterians, which may be new to some, and we reproduce the item: "The *Old* School Presbyterians sin as soon as they are born, and the children of *New* School Presbyterians as soon as they know how."

A Methodist Episcopal minister adopts the following method to secure good attendance at the means of grace: He has enrolled in alphabetical order the names of the members of the society. At the close of the prayer-meeting he silently marks opposite each name present or absent, as the case may be, and then calls upon the absentees. In many cases he simply raps at the door and inquires if any are sick, or he missed Brother A., or Sister B., or the children, at the prayer-meeting. The effect may be judged—the meetings are full.

Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, at Louisville, Ky., has been purchased by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, which has all been provided for, except five thousand dollars, by special gifts, and when the church is dedicated, the entire sum will be paid. Rev. Dr. J. McKendree Rielly, formerly pastor of Christ M. E. church of this city, is to be the pastor.

It has been decided by the Protestant Episcopal Church to district the State of Texas into three dioceses. Part of the State will remain, as heretofore, under the charge of Bishop Gregg. The other portion will be in charge of two missionary bishops to be chosen.

A distinguished Protestant educator, in a lengthy paper, the underlying thought of which is, that the schools of the Roman Catholic Church are the main popular agency upon which she depends for the propogation of her faith and the multiplication of her agencies.

The Centennial movement among the members of the Reformed (Dutch) Church is moving along quite successfully, with indications that the amount to be secured, will be forthcoming before the year closes.

The *Christian Union* of last week announces that seventy-three thousand copies are printed for regular subscribers. This enormous circulation shows the value of the paper. We regard the *Christian Union* as one of the ablest religious papers of the age, and it is worthy of a large circulation.

PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Myself with many others are watching the contemplated repeal of the Fee Bill. It is well known that the "Fee Bill" lately hatched by a paid attorney and signed by all the bar, is intended to raise a cry for the repeal of the present bill, and give us in reality no Fee Bill at all. If the lawyers are as they represent, trying to Legislate in favor of the poor man why do they not insert a few lines wiping out the present unjust taxing of four dollars on each suit brought. Do not all attorneys charge their client for work done? Then where is the justice of this little four dollar argument coming in as part of the cost. Again, are there not plenty of lawyers who always advise their clients to not settle differences, but sue at once for the express purpose not only of getting a retainer, but have their name marked opposite a *four dollar* charge. If the Fee Bill is to be amended, by all means let our Representives see to the four dollar charge. POOR MAN.

SEVERAL of the most intelligent and experienced officers of the Royal Engineers of the English army have been commissioned to go to Ephesus to examine the excavations now in progress there, under the direction of Mr. Wood, in the name of the administrators of the British Museum. The intention is to uncover and bring into modern daylight the celebrated Temple of Diana, of which a certain portion has already been unearthed. The Sultan has given a special permission for the continuation of these explorations. The engineers are the same who were employed in uncovering the statue of King Mansolus, at Halicarnassus, and in unearthing the famous sculptures of Cyrene.

FROM OUR EXCHANGE.

THE New York *Tribune* says:—The great Napoleon angrily uttered his feeling for French economists of the Free Trade school by saying that they would grind a country to powder with their senseless theories. A Free Trader declaiming in New York against the American Tariff can clearly see that the production of pig iron on Lake Superior employs a large population in mining ore, in cutting wood in making charcoal, in quarrying stone, in hauling ores and fluxes, in conveying by wagon the metal to shipment, in building and sailing schooners and propellers, in raising, at different points along the breadth of country 2,000 miles long, breadstuffs, grains, vegetables, and fruits, to feed the furnace-men, miners, and carriers, beside a crowd of smiths, wheelwrights, and machinists—and that employs in part the capital, machinery, and operatives, of numerous distributing railroads. He can clearly see that this single industry is like the delta of a river in a plain, fertilized and blessed by the current as it flows. But, belonging to a school which grinds to powder with senseless theories, he will deny the logic of the facts he looks on, and scream for Free Trade in British Pig iron. And he will work to strike with the lightnings of idleness and bankruptcy that chain of linked industries from end to end. To what result? The production of American pig metal, which kept down the price of British in our markets, being crushed out, we shall pay higher than ever for pig iron brought here, not in American, but in British ships, consigned, not to American, but to British merchants, and paying commissions, storage, and profits, not to Americans, but to foreigners, who talk quite like Lord Dundreary and count the years or the months to their going 'ome with fortunes made off the Yankees.

HAVING heard of the "great raft" in the Red River, since our geography days, we are all apt to suppose we know all about it. We are well aware that it is a mass of drift wood, completely obstructing navigation at the point where it covers the water with its countless trunks of forest trees. We know that the river passes under this mass as if it were a bridge; and we remember that in 1833, when the raft was one hundred and twenty four miles long, the general government began removing it, but after working at it for twenty-two years, abandoned the attempt as impracticable, and confined its efforts to the opening of some of the lateral channels or bayous. We may know all this, but still be ignorant of one of the most curious characteristics of the great raft, which is that it, unlike rafts in general, moves up the river against the current instead of down. The movement is very slow, being but a mile or two in a year. The explanation of this retrograde movement of an apparently stationary mass is simple enough. The logs of the lower end of the raft are continually broken away and carried off by the floods and freshets. Thus the raft, always falling away at one end and growing at the other, gradually moves up the river, and it is calculated that it has moved since its forming about four hundred miles. Scientific writers have suggested the idea that this vast mass of timber, after lying in the old bed of the river for quite a number of ages, will become a coal bed. But when the Red River country becomes thickly settled, this enormous collection of driftwood may be utilized in some way or other, and thus incalculably distant generations may be cheated out of many a good coal fire.

PROFESSOR LOW, of Cornell College, has made a very important discovery, which should at once attract the attention of dairymen everywhere. The Professor, having occasion to subject some cream to microscopic tests, found it full of living organisms not usually to be seen in cream. He at once traced the cream to the particular cows which had given it, and found that they had been suffered to drink their thirst in a stagnant pool located in a muddy swale. He then tested some of the water and found it filled with the same organisms. He furthermore tested blood from these cows, and found the same filthy organisms, and upon mixing some of the water with milk, discovered that these organisms multiplied almost indefinitely. This fact being established beyond question, it is certainly reasonable to suppose that parties partaking of this kind of milk must be liable to have their blood filled with these organisms, and thereby to become populated with the disease. The cows from which the milk was taken were found, upon thermometer tests, to be hot and feverish. Is it not possible that malignant fevers and epidemics may arise from this fact? The accuracy with which the tests have been made at least warrants the supposition, and dairymen should give the matter their earnest attention.

IT is only a few days since we heard the sad news of the missionary who had gone to Hindostan to convert the natives, and had been converted himself, much to the disgust of the Association which had paid the expenses of his voyage. Two more unfortunate results of the zeal for proselyting have come to our notice. A young Hindoo was brought to London, and was there taught Christianity, with a view to using him afterwards as a missionary. Unfortunately, after studying Christianity, he studied infidelity. The latter conquered, and he has gone back to Hindostan a thorough paced disbeliever, bent on propagating his views. The other instance is also from England. At a meeting of a Society for the Conversion of the Jews, in Birmingham, one of the speakers challenged any Hebrew present to a discussion. An Israelite accepted the defiance, and, in a prolonged debate, met his opponent. The large audience decided by vote that he was victor. Encouraged by this triumph, the Jews have organized an Anti-Conversion Society, and the contest is fierce. All the presses of Birmingham are printing pamphlets and tracts, and all the boys of Birmingham are busily employed in distributing them. As not a single conversion has yet been reported, the Hebrews are triumphant.

IN AN article on Free Love and Female Suffrage in the *Independent*, Mrs. Swisshelm says: The first important triumph of the woman's rights discussion was won in the winter of '47-48, when Pennsylvania passed a law allowing married women to own property. Among the advocates of that measure there was no Free Lover; and among the arguments used no attack on marriage. This grand step had been taken, Judge Hurlbut's unequaled and unanswerable argument published and extensively circulated, the American and Foreign Anti Slavery Society fully committed to the equality of the sexes, Abby Kelly and the Misses Grimke fairly recognized as political lecturers, Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Mowatt as political writers, Mrs. Nichols and myself as political editors, and thousands of good and true Christian men and women enlisted as the friends of woman's enfranchisement, before Free Lovers discovered the fancied opportunity of aiding their cause by attaching it to ours. Our wheat was in the blade before these tares appeared, our crop promised a bountiful harvest before the thorns and thistles which follow all cultivation of the ground, physical or mental, sprang up in our field.

THE SUGGESTION of Secretary Belknap, that a prison be provided for soldiers serving under sentences of military courts, would be a good one if the prison were likely to be used for that purpose alone. There are now nearly four hundred (384) such prisoners, whose terms of imprisonment average a little more than four years each. To bring these men under the reformatory influences of a single prison would be more humane than to leave them scattered here and there in guard-houses, subject to neglect, attention, kindness or cruelty, according to the passing temper of their guards. But if a national prison is once established, there will be a constant temptation to make a convenience of it in other directions. Congress might pass laws by which offenders against the civil law should be economically provided for under the same roof; the State institutions which now guard prisoners of the United States, subject there, like other prisoners, to the care of local inspectors and other officers, might be deserted, and the central government would have one more source of independent power. Let us have no national Bastile, where executive officers can become familiar with the forms of personal tyranny.

DIRECT communication between Norway and America will be opened on the first of April by a line of new Norwegian steamers. Hitherto travelers between the two countries have come by way of England or Hamburg, but this new and direct route will be more convenient and save them both time and expense. The new Norwegian line will, in point of both security and comfort, bear comparison with the English and German American lines. At present the Norwegians stand in the front rank among seafaring nations. As regards tonnage, the Norwegians are the fourth nation in the world—only the English, the Americans and the Germans being in advance of them in that respect; but, when we consider the proportion between tonnage and population of the various countries, Norway stands at the head, having one-half ton afloat for every inhabitant, while even England has only one-fifth. Thus the Norwegians at the present time vindicate their old prestige in regard to navigation.

IN A paper by Mr. Plumb upon the effect of increasing the height of blast furnaces in England, he remarks that in the midland districts there were four old furnaces, built half a century ago, each of them forty-five feet high. A new furnace had recently been built sixty feet high, in the place of one of these, while there had been an addition of fifteen feet to the height of another—so that there are now two furnaces of sixty feet each, and two of forty-five feet, working side by side. A comparison of the results of the two series shows that a considerably increased amount of iron has been the consequence of the elevation in height of the furnaces, and that in districts where tender cokes were used, a height of sixty feet might be safely obtained, but perhaps not exceeded.

THE Virginia Legislature is studying economy, and proposes to strike out $75,000 a year in the expenses of the Judiciary. A bill has been framed which cuts down the importance of the county courts and greatly limits the salaries of the judges. No juries are to be summoned to any term of the county court; no civil issues, except certain motions, are to be tried; and when the person accused of a misdemeanor demands a jury, the plan, if fully carried out in the Legislature, will provide that the sheriff shall summon a jury from the bystanders. The effort seems to be to render the forms of justice as primitive as may be, and yet effective to meet all the dewands of the time.

THE London *Spectator* says of Thomas Nast that "there is something of Hogarth's power about his sketches," and "ability for portraiture equal to 'H. B.'s,'" with "many signs of an imagination which can grow hot with righteous wrath." On the other hand it thinks "his merely humorous designs are comparatively weak in idea," "his sketches of animals are atrociously bad, and his sentimentalities are unpardonably feeble." "It is only when Mr. Nast gives the gloomy side of his imagination its swing that he rises to his full power."

INWARD INJURIES.

Those outward manifestations of frail and departing health are easily detected; in truth, outward signs are often marks of an inward disease The pale face, the lustreless eye, the sunken and hollow cheek, with now and again the circumscribed spot, which, whilst it may not like that on Cæsar's face, denote anger, but it does denote something lacking harmony in the inward workings of the human constitution. How quickly does your ear catch the irregular strokes of the pendulum of the clock which indicates something wrong in its internal workings; but how vastly more certain, and of infinitely more importance, is the muffled beat of the heart, or the gurgling sound of the lungs, in warning us of the faulty performance of those organs in the human organism. When to this is added the cough, the pains in the chest, the difficult breathing, the livid color of the lips, the hectic fever and the night sweats; what more can be wanting to apprise us of approaching danger. Take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Remove the peccant matter before the wheels of life are loaded until they revolve no longer in unison with that beautiful harmony of health which the God of Nature meant for all.

Sold at $1.50 per bottle; 4 for $5, at 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's private office for Lung examinations in the rear. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, except Sundays and Tuesdays.

CAUTION.

The efficacy of PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE and its preparations in the treatment of Consumption, Indigestion and Wasting Diseases, depending entirely upon their purity and strength, Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE caution the public against inferior preparations, which are calculated to cause disappointment and to injure the reputation these medicines have acquired. Purchasers should see that each bottle has the names of Savory & Moore and their trade mark.

Sold in Pittsburg's only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and PERFUME and PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (late St. Clair).

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which especially deserves the reprobation of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States, to force upon the market vile astringent compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the most popular and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The concoctors of these "local bitters" are, in the truest sense of the phrase, *public enemies*. Their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, stupefy the brains, and shatter the nerves of those who are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fame of Hostetter's Bitters as a health-preserving, vitalizing medicine is as wide as the world, and the miserable attempts of needy nostrum-mongers to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt, were it not that serious consequences sometimes follows the use of the nefarious compounds in question. Whoever recommends any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a crime, if not a legal misdemeanor. At this season, when the sun is releasing from the earth, in the form of unwholesome vapors, the active principle of disease, a course of Hostetter's Bitters will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitutions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

Jeweler,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Fine Watches,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

French Clocks

AND

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

42 Fifth Avenue.

Ja27

United States

WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver Cases,

AT

HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,

79 Smithfield Street.

Ja19

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & Co.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them

For Sale by all First-class Dealers

WHOLESALE ROOMS,

GILES, WALES & CO, 13 Maiden Lane, New York

de27:h50 xwf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 50c. each, Gents' Undershirts and Drawers.
At 50c. Ladies' White Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 50c. Ladies' Corsets—small sizes, good quality.
At 50c. Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Stamped Skirts—full size.
At $1.50., and $2 00. All Wool Felt Skirts.
At $1.00. Heavy Balmoral Skirts—a superior article.
At 62½c. and 75c., Gents' Flannel Shirts—extra good for the price.

Gents' Furnishing

DEPARTMENT

Is complete with

THE LATEST.

Silk Umbrellas.

LACES,

AND

Embroideries.

Lace Edgings and Insertions.
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions.
Infants' Embroidered Waists & Robes.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.

RIBBONS

ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199 Penn Ave.

Lace Department.

Black English Thread and Guipure Trimming Laces (all widths.)
Applique and Chantilly Flouncing.
Black English Thread Points and Sacques.
Applique Shawls.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Barbes, Berthas, &c.
Black Llama Lace Points & Sacques,

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

BONNET'S AND GOLDEN WHEEL

Black Dress Silks,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

We have a small lot of

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks,

which, in order to close out, are being offered at much less than the original cost of manufacture.

Will open next week a large assortment of

LADIES' MUSLIN

Undergarments,

To which we invite special attention.

Retail Stores.

fe2

PRICES MARKED DOWN,
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE, C. BONNENFROH, H. BECKER.

A New Establishment,

WECKESSER,

SCHIENLE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture and Upholstery,

127 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class

FURNITURE.

McDonough's Lounge Bed,

the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30, at

21 Smithfield Street.

no2:d30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 6½c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Dark Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Ginghams, an extra bargain.
12½c, good styles Plaid Delaines.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.
At 25c., Fast Colored, French Chintzes, Rich styles.
At $1.12½ and $1.25 White Bed Quilts, large sizes.

A complete Stock of

House-furnishing Dry Goods

Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case Muslins.
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens.
Shirt Fronts and Wristbands.

Table Linens.

Linen Crash Toweling.
Cotton and Linen Diaper Toweling.
Linen Table Napkins and Doylies
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets.

CARPETS

AND

OIL CLOTHS,

AT

VERY LOW PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

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Macrum & Carlisle,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFER

DECIDED BARGAINS

IN

WINTER GOODS.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.

Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvas, at

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ja 6-TTHS

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

RUBBERS,

For Winter Wear.

A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.

A FULL SELECTION OF

Ladies' and Misses'

WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

AS WELL AS

Gents' Fine Slippers,

JUST RECEIVED.

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no28:TTHS

THE GARDNER

Fire Extinguisher.

(Patented February 14th, 1871.)

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Philadelphia Fire Extinguisher Co.

1306 CHESTNUT STREET.

GEO. B. COLLIER, President. D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary.

These machines are unquestionably the most effective ever invented. Introduced to the public during the past year, they have met with unprecedented success. *Having four times the capacity of other Extinguishers and yet weighing twenty pounds less,* they attract much attention, and are rapidly superseding all other machines.

They are always ready, act instantly and never fail. Incontrovertible evidence will be given all purchasers that the Gardner infringes no other patent, and we hereby challenge all who assert that we are trespassing on their rights to *bring the matter to a legal test.*

The threats of a rival Company are all *idle*, and we hereby promise FULL PROTECTION to all purchasers.

D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary.

HUTCHISON & CO., Agents,

Cor. Wood St. and Second Avenue,

Ja25:38-TTHS PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON

Proprietors.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET, Allegheny.

We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja22:h46

Pianos and Organs.

Guaranteed 3 years. Fifty-eighth Edition.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE CITY.

Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents,

BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street

Sole Agents for the

BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.

A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

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DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

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On Most Favorable Terms.

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Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, February 2, 1872.

A dispatch from Warner, (N. H.,) says: The well-known woolien manufacturing firm of Adams & Bartlett, who has, it was believed, been doing a prosperous business here for twelve years, is reported as failed. Mr. Bartlett, the senior member of the firm, recently died. This is said to have hastened the collapse, which in any event must have come sooner or later, as their liabilities are eighteen thousand, with assets of about seven thousand.

—The New York *World* says the advance in the price of gold yesterday was entirely speculative and without any legitimate basis to rest upon. The market is said to have been taken in hand by one of the largest stock speculators who sold out and went short of stocks recently. The speculator is trying to buy back the stocks he sold, and in order to do so, at about present prices, has entered into a gold movement by buying largely to run bear prices upwards, in the expectation of reaping money scarce, and thus depressing the stock market. The movement, so far as buying the gold at advanced prices is concerned, has been a success, but it is probable the price will decline sharply when the gold is sold.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: We have now completed the tables for the last year (1871,) and present the summary as one of the most interesting ever laid before our readers. The total import of almost three hundred and eighty-five million dollars a larger sum by seventy millions than ever before handled here in a single year. The year 1870 was the largest previous record, and the increase now exhibited was not reckoned upon even by the most extravagant estimates.

—Trafton's last (N. Y.) *Circular* has the following: From the western part of this State we learn that farmers hold very liberal supplies, but stocks in millers' hands are limited, prices of flour on the seaboard being relatively lower than wheat. At the west they hold a smaller proportion of their last crop than in the State, having sold freely early in the autumn. At the south and west the crop of wheat are very limited, from the sudden changes in the weather, and the farmers feel much apprehension for the future. At the northwest spring wheat is finding a better market at St. Louis than on the lakes, and much of that accumulated there must of course be diverted to the south. Since writing the above we have received from a valued correspondent in the interior of Pennsylvania, the following: "Our crops look well, and the complaint from the entire interior of this State is, that the growing wheat crop is very seriously damaged; to a great extent rotted out, and in a great many places the plant is killed from some cause not accounted for; from present appearances the report is universal, and a very small yield is expected."

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	111¼	111¼
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	112	112
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	109¾	109¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97½	97½
Do Scrip	93¾	93¾
Erie	18¾	18¾
Reading	114¾	115¾
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾
Ft. Wayne	91¾	91¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	110¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W	78¾	78¾
Do. Preferred	90	92
St. Paul, Common	55¾	56¾
Do. Preferred	75¾	75¾
Wabash	27¾	28¾
Union Pacific	37¾	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Chicago & Alton	66¾	66¾
West. Union Telegraph	71	72¾
Adams Express	92	95¾
American Express	61	61¾
U. S. Express	63	63¾
Wells, Fargo	62¾	63¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	61	61¾
Reading R. R.	57¾	57¾
Camden & Amboy	122½	123
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	43¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	43¾	44¾
Central Transportation	45	46
Empire Transportation	43¾	45
Union Transportation	84	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	73	73
A. V. R. R. 1st bonds	91	
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	62
Phila. & Erie		26¾
Long Island Navigation	17	17

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾ 5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65 110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾ 5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67 112
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾ 5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68 112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾ U. P. R. R.
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾ C. P. R. R.
U. S. 10-40s	107 Cy. Pacifics

NEW YORK, February 2, 1872.

Gold dull at from 109⅝@109¾. Loans were made from 7 per cent. to flat. Clearances about $43,500,000. Governments quiet and steady. Stocks strong, with increased business. There was a general advance in prices, ranging from ⅛ to 2 per cent., and the greatest advance and activity were in Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Northwest common and Rock Island. Market closed firm. Money easy at 5@6. State bonds generally strong.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 115 5-20s of '62, 110¾; do of '64, 110¾; do of '65, 111¼; do of '65, 111¾; do of '67, 112; do of '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94½; Tennessee old, 65¾; do new, 65¾; Virginia new, 56, do old, 56; North Carolina old, 35; do new, 29¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 72; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express 92¾; Wells-Fargo, 63; American Merchants' Union, 61¾; United States, 63; Pacific Mail, 58¾; New York Central, 97¾; Serip, 93¾; Erie, 31¾; preferred, 55; Harlem, 118; preferred, 125; Reading, 115¾; Michigan Central, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern, 74¾; preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 111¾; St. Paul, 56¾; preferred, 74¾; Wabash, 28¾; preferred, 48; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 21; preferred, 54; Chicago and Alton, 121; preferred, 134½; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 88; Burlington and Quincy, 141; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 230; Illinois Central, 129; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 62¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, February 2, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 5@5½ cts per gallon, prime to choice, 6@6½.

APPLES—Quiet but steady, with regular sales at $3,00@3.50 per bbl for common to fair, and $4,00@4.50 for prime to choice. The receipts continue light, but the supply is fully up to the demand.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the inquiry for the best grades, and we continue to quote prime to choice, in small packages, at 35@37, and medium to good at 30@35. The lower grades continue dull, and the stock of this kind is large and increasing.

BROOM CORN—No improvement, and, what is worse still, but little prospect of any—there is not enough coming to establish quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and dull but prices are not quotably lower, 4 cts per pound.

BEANS—We can report a fair local demand and regular sales of small lots at $2@2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands in car load lots, 21 cts—usual advance for small lots.

CIDER—Sales at $5@10 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.05 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 21.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, $6.00@6.50 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $5.25@5.75.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quoted at $6 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8½ cts per lb.

CHEESE—Is firm at the recent advance, and the arrivals for some weeks past, have been light. We continue to quote at 16@16½ for for factories; 15@15½ for Factory and 14@14½ for Dairy.

EGGS—Continue slow, but, as the receipts are only fair and the stock by no means large, prices are still maintained—dealers generally quote fresh at 30, though it is rumored that there have been some sales as low as 28 cts. However, there is no disposition to hoard, as it is generally conceded that prices must go lower, and, that too, before long. Pickeled 22@25, as to quality.

FLOUR—Is still reported firm in the west, but dull in New York, and it is higher relatively in many of the western markets than it is at the seaboard, and the same is true of wheat. Taking the price of wheat as a basis, the mills here should be able to sell flour as low as the Cincinnati millers, but at the same time, to undersell dealers here, who draw their supplies from that and other points in Ohio and Indiana No. 1 red is bringing fully as much in Cincinnati and Cleveland as it does here. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, from stores, $7.25@7.50 for fair to good spring extras; $7.75 for choice do; $8@8.25 for fancy and $7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat, Rye Flour, $5.50.

FRUITS—Peaches, dull: halves, 10@10½; mixed, 8@8½; quarters, 7@7½; peeled, 15@20. Apples, 6¾@7¾ for common to fair, and 8@8½ for prime to choice. Blackberries, 14@15. Prunes, 10 cts. Layer Raisins, $3 per box, for old, and $3.75 for new; Valencia Raisins, 13c per lb.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat in this market continue very light and with a steady milling demand prices are steady but unchanged. $1.50@1.55 for fair to prime red and $1.55 cts more for white, according to quality. The feeling is becoming pretty general that the wheat in the ground has been more or less injured by the hard freezing weather, and, if this is as much perhaps more than anything else that is keeping it in first hands—farmers are disposed to hold a part of their last year's crop at least until it can be determined how badly the incoming crop has been damaged. Oats steady with a fair trade but prices are unchanged; 50@51 cts by the car load and 53@55 in a jobbing way. Dealers are expecting a further advance, but it is generally believed that for the present at least, the top has been touched and this is owing to the fact that at present prices, oats are much higher relatively than corn, and there is no getting over the fact that the latter is much cheaper for feeders than the former. Rye is quiet, and so far as we can learn, unchanged; 90@95 cts, saving and selling. Corn is reported steady but there is no improvement in prices; for some days past the bulk of the sales, by car load, have been at 58 cts for ear and 60 cts in elevator though some holders are asking 60 and 62, and there is little or no margin at the former quotations. The selling in Barley is a little better, as a number of lots have been purchased and taken off the market recently, but thus far there has been no improvement in prices.

GROCERIES—We intimated in our last that the feeling in Coffees was not as rampant as it was last week, and that some of the importers would not object to unloading if they could only do so quietly and without depressing the market, but we could not state definitely confirm all that we have written on this point. While, so far as we can learn, there has been no decline, we could name instances in importers and other large holders are apprehensive of one, hence their anxiety to realize; the result, if there should happen to be a purchaser, it will fall on the jobbers all over the country as well as the importers, as they, too, are pretty well stocked, having bought largely within the past sixty days. Prices of Coffee unchanged; Rio 19½@22¼; Maricabo 19@20½; Sugar steady: fair to good refining 9¾@9¾; Cuba 8¾@9¾; Havana 8¾@9¾. Molasses firm. New Orleans 43@55c. Rice dull. Crude petroleum 12½@13c; refined 22¾@22¾c. Turpentine quiet at 73c. Pork quiet; new mess $14.50 old $15.50; prime $12.50; prime mess $14.00. Beef quiet; mess $9@11; extra 11@13c; hams dull at 12@13c; tierce nominal; mess $16@18; India $19 last. Dressed hogs dull at $6.50 for round; lard quiet; shoulders 8¾@9¾c; middlings firm. Lard a shade firmer: No 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 10@10¼c. Butter quiet; western 18@25c. Cheese firm at 13@16c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Beeves: to-day some of them were too late for sales; receipts 1,000, all at Longstreet, this makes 7,400 for the week: trade slow, but fat stock scarce and firm at 12@13c; bulk of stock thin, selling at 11@11½; bulls quiet on the market; 4 car thin, old cwt., Illinois steers, 1,056 cwt, 10½@11c; 3 cars 8 cwt, 11½c; 2 cars, 7 cwt, good, 11½c; 58 lbs shrunk. Sheep: 14,000 to-day; 40,000 for the week; trade slow, and a shade easier; fair lots selling at 7¾c, 2 cars Illinois, 88 lbs; 1 car Kentucky, 93 lbs, 7¾c; 2 cars 90 lbs Ohio 8c. Hogs: to-day 7,000, and 26,000 for week; none selling alive; dressed 5c lower, or 6¾@7¾c; western dressed 6@6¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan $1.47¾@1.47¾; No. 1 red winter $1.47¾; No. 2 $1.44¾. Corn firm; high mixed 47¾c; low do, 46¾c; yellow 47c. Oats unchanged; No 1 42¾c; No 2 40¾c. Dressed hogs $5.35. Clover seed: Michigan $6.15; Ohio $6.10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.25; No. 2 $1.22½. Oats quiet; No. 2 38¾c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 40¾c. Rye firm; No. 1 69¾c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring 86c. Hogs firm at $4.25@4.50. Mess pork dull at $12.50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 2.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged; white scraped; no sales. Corn firm at 52c. Oats steady at 46c. Petroleum unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, February 2.—Cotton quiet and weak at 22¾c.

NASHVILLE, February 2.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middling 21c.

EXPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 2.—1 car lime, J R Holmes; 3 bbls whisky, Henry P Schwartz & C.; 5 box candles, James Lockhart; 45 pkgs to'acco, Hay & Voegtly; 1 car barley, Isaac Hippley; 1 car staves, H Gwvdir; 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 12 bxs soap, 10 do candles, S Moore; 7 kegs lard, H Schwarzenzer & Co; 74 sks flaxseed, Thompson & Lay one; 7 pkgs butter and eggs, F Gilbert; 1 do do, Beckfield & Nicholson; 2 do do, W & J Carson; 2 do do, Hall & Spence; 6 do do, H Lockner; 74 bbls apples, Fred Schneider; 10 hides, 2 bbls tallow, A Weltz; 7 pkgs butter and eggs, F Eisenwine; 1 car hay, M Weil & Co; 1 car flour, and 1 do, McQueman & Co; 1 car flour and feed, R Knox & Son; 104 sacks barley, James Alexander.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, February 2.—1 car m feed, Schneibach & H; 12 rolls leather, J N Hoffstott; 15 do do, J Hammett & Son; 25 bbls hominy, Arbuckles & Co; 15 do do, Reymer Bro; 10 bbls apples, W H Graff; 15 do do must, J C Buffum; 50 sks soap, McClellan & Co; 29 sks kegs, B L Fahnestock; 18 doz brooms, Dilworth Bro; 28 do do, Haworth & D; 175 sacks oats, W Welsh; 328 lbs do, McHenry & Hood; 20 bbls apples, J O'Brien; 20 do do, Volgt, M & Co; 1 car wheels, Jones & L; 21 bbls shovels, Myers & C; 75 bbls paper, Frazier & M; 43 bbls soap mls, Myers & C; 18 sks oats, Schmidt & C; 194 sks b malt, J Gangwish; 147 bgs oats, P Duff & Son; 199 bgs oats, W J McCracken; 198 sks barley, Z Walmer; 2 bgs flaxseed, Dilworth Bro; W & Co; 5 do alcohol, G W Kelley; 1 car hams, E H Myers; 209 bgs flour, Watt, L & Co; 25 bxs crackers, Kramer & V; 5 bbls poultry, Voigt, M & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—For February 2.—1 car feldspar, Pittsburgh Reduction Co; 1 do do, Benton & Miller; 9 pails tobacco, J McClurg; 1 bbl do, H Dalmyer; 18 pails do, W Taylor; 2 bbls and 5 pails do, Hall & Spence & Bro; 20 bdls paper, B Singerly; 2 bdls p bags, T C Jenkins & Bro; 2 bxs hams, K Brete & Son 7 bxs scales, Fairbanks & Mc; 25 bxs and 10 pails tobacco, Wm Gormley; 4 casks p ash, 1 bbl dry apples, Isaiah Dickey & Co; 193 bbls flour, Schoonhaker & Co; 1 car hay, G Miller; 4 kgs lard, P Duff & Son; 1 car brick, McIntosh H & Co; 2 bbls butter, 1 bbl eggs, J Crawford; 1 bbl eggs, Hack, J & Co; 5 sks wheat, Mrs Welsh & Co; 5 d hogs, Wm Dunn; 244 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bx butter, S S Marvin.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 2.—16 hhds sugar, Watt Arbuckles & Co; 10¾ butts tobacco, Carter, Bro & Co; 10 bxs c tobacco, Richard Bro; 30

DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Letters held for postage February 2d, 1872—Anna M. Albentenon, Orrville; Ohio, 2c; Rev. F. H. Norton, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Jacob Shaffer, Clarington, Pa., 3c.

First Ward Allegheny Schools.—The examination of the pupils of these schools which has been progressing through the past two weeks, ended yesterday. The exercises were highly entertaining, and of a creditable character. The schools are in a highly flourishing condition and will compare favorably with any in the two cities.

Letter Carriers' Report for the Month of January.

Mail letters delivered 152,844; drop letters delivered 29,778. Papers delivered 51,254. Collections from the lamp post by mail. Mailed letters 114,490; drop letters 23,755; papers 4,005. Last collection 7 P. M.

Installation.

The new officers of Alpha Chapter of Temperance and Wisdom, were duly installed on Thursday evening at the Hall of the Society on Fourth avenue, near Market street. The ceremonies were conducted by D. L. McCandless, Grand King, Miss Cappee, Grand Queen, and other officers of the Grand Chapter.

Following the installation, Rev. W. N. Vas De Mark delivered a lecture on "Reformation." The remainder of the programme consisted of music, instrumental and vocal, among which a number of well rendered comic songs, interspersed with select readings and sketches by Miss Hailer, Master Willie McCandless, and Misses Nicholson and Thomas. The occasion was one of much interest to the many visitors and members of the Chapter who were in attendance.

Coming to America.

Any of our readers who may have friends in foreign lands who contemplate coming to America, should avoid all trouble in the matter by procuring through passage tickets at the European Agency of Mr. Max Schamberg, No. 163 Smithfield street. Mr. Schamberg will supply tickets at the very lowest rates, from any European port, to any point in America, east, west, north or south, and the purchaser, supplied with one of these through tickets can go straight to his journey's end without delay and by the best routes.

Mr. Schamberg also gives careful attention to collections in Europe and will transact all such matters promptly and at the most reasonable figures. We can cordially endorse this gentleman and advise any of our readers interested in such matters to give him their patronage.

Fire Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock a fire broke out in the storeroom No. 140 Wood street, which is the headquarters of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Agency in this city. The first floor of the building is occupied as a three story brick structure—was the salesroom, the second floor the storing room, and the third floor was fitted up into cozy sleeping rooms. One of these was occupied by Mr. B. B. Stewart, the general agent of the company, and the others by the family of Mr. S. O. Mobundro, the chief clerk.

The fire broke out in the attic and was first discovered by one of the inmates who heard something fall, and opened a door leading into the attic to find out what it was. The flames and smoke drove her back and before there was time to alarm the rest of the family when the fire broke through the ceiling. The escape of the inmates was very narrow—they having no time to save anything and barely escaping with their lives.

The firemen were called out, and after great efforts succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had reached the lower floor. The roof of the building is somewhat damaged and destroyed, and in many places the ceilings of the third story were burned through. The upper rooms in the place were pretty thoroughly drenched with the water thrown, and carpets, furniture and clothing suffered to a great extent.

There was but a small stock of sewing machines on hand, and those which were wet were taken out, dried and cleaned by the Company's loss will be small. The damage to the building will amount to about $1, 00 which is fully covered by insurance. It is owned by Mr. Isaac Taylor.

The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from the chimney falling on the roof.

Sherman Avenue Public Schools, Allegheny.

The examination of these schools, under the superintendence of Prof. S. A. Neale, took place on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2d inst. A large number of the parents, members of the School Board and other visitors, were present, and appeared to be gratified with the evidences afforded in the varied exercises, of a healthy and satisfactory progress in their studies by the various classes. The devotional exercises, which opened at 9 o'clock, were followed by exercises of classes from rooms 1, 2 and 3. These were very creditable, and when the scholars in the highest was sung by Misses Peterson and Woodson.

The Rev. Mr. King then briefly addressed the audience; following the exercises interspersed with the subsequent exercises, excellent vocal music was rendered by the whole school, and Misses Thornton, Burley, Bascomb, Peterson and Jones.

A piece entitled "Press on," was well spoken by Miss Williams, and another, "Baron's Last Banquet" was particularly well declaimed by Master A. K. Neale.

The recitations and declamations, sacreditable to all participants, as well as to the teachers, being ended, short commendatory speeches were made by Messrs. Claney, Barker, Benny and Rev. Mr. Williams. All certified their pleasure at what they had witnessed and their interest in the welfare of the colored schools, and on motion of Mr. Claney the following action of the meeting was had:

WHEREAS, We the visitors and members of the Board of Control of Allegheny City, and parents of the pupils of the Sherman Avenue Schools, are highly pleased with the performances of the pupils at this literary entertainment, and

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to Prof. S. A. Neale and his able assistant for their indefatigable efforts and great success in the moral and mental training of their pupils.

We found it, owing to other pressing engagements, impossible to be present at the examination this year as in former years; we regret this, we are glad to acknowledge the favor of a good account of the exercises, prepared by Mr. Wm. Jones, one of the pupils.

We had almost forgotten to mention the presentation to Prof. Neale of a beautiful banner, painted by Mr. P. J. Carsons, a colored artist, and lettered by another pupil, J. C. Hawkins.

REV. COL. CLARK'S WILL.

Not Yet Admitted to Probate.

For some time past the will of the late Rev. Col. J. B. Clark, of Allegheny, has been the theme of discussion in circles among which the deceased and his relatives are known. It seems he left an estate, which is variously estimated as worth from $10,000 to $20,000, and that his effects were all bequeathed to his wife as sole legatee. There are rumors that this arrangement is not entirely satisfactory to all the friends—not that any wish to deprive the lady of the property, but that there are certain keepsakes which the friends desire to have divided among themselves. A number of gold watches, and a sentent to him by his regiment, with similar tokens, all of which, not so much on account of intrinsic worth as from the associations and memories clustering around them, are considered peculiarly valuable. Naturally, the widow and children of the deceased decline to give them up, which we have been informed is the cause of some trouble and has created a talk of contesting the will.

There is also said to be a disagreement in another quarter, coming from the witnesses to the will, who refuse to sign it, as to the deceased's mental equilibrium at the time the document was made. It will be remembered that he was ill for a long time, and suffered at times intensely, which it is thought in a measure toward the close to have somewhat impaired the vigor of his intellect. No definite action thus far has been taken to bring the matter before the courts, but, judging from the discussion in which is now going on, that will probably be the only satisfactory ultimatum.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.

The Hero of Two Robberies in the Lockup.

About a week ago Chief Clark of Allegheny received a letter from Mr. Thomas McKean, of Washington, Pa., in which the writer stated his house had been robbed the evening previous of a quantity of valuable goods. The robbery was supposed to have been committed by a negro, of whom a full description was given. The official kept a sharp lookout for the thief who was supposed to be in the city somewhere.

Last Wednesday evening the house of Mr. Jones, corner Irwin and Lincoln avenues, was entered and over a hundred dollars' worth of property taken, and the police were notified, but no clue was obtained to the thief. Yesterday afternoon the Chief was passing along Sixth (St. Clair) street, near the bridge, when he observed a colored man answering to the description of the supposed Washington thief. He at once attempted to take him into custody, but the fellow resisted, and Officer Boyle, special officer at the bridge, was called upon for assistance. The prisoner was taken to the lockup, where he gave his name as John Golden. Upon examination the officer found that he overcoat he had on was one of the garments stolen from Mr. Jones' house. A number of pawn tickets were found on him, and by making a tour of the shops with the officer he soon had all the stolen goods belonging to Mr. Jones.

Golden was placed in a cell then to await a hearing this morning. He began at once to dig out, and had excavated an opening of respectable dimensions in a side wall when he was observed and stopped in his operations—being removed to other quarters. He will have a hearing to-day.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—The Proposed Insane Asylum as the City Farm—Minor Matters of Interest.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, all the members being present.

After the reading of the minutes,

Mr. Robert Arthurs, from the Committee on Insane Asylum, presented the majority report of that committee, setting forth that there were forty-seven insane persons in the Poor Home, who in a measure intermingled with the sane; that to maintain them at Dixmont would entail a cost of $3.50 per week each, while at the Home they could be maintained for $1.50. There was therefore a necessity of establishing an Insane Department at the Farm, and the committee recommended that an occupied three story building on the premises, removed from the main building, be fitted up for the purpose. They recommended the appointment of a committee of five to attend to this matter.

Mr. Smythe presented a minority report, recommending the erection of a new wing to the main building for the Insane Department.

Both reports were accepted and filed, and the consideration of the matter postponed until next meeting.

The Secretary read a communication from the General Agent of the P. V. & C. R. R., accepting one of the Board of Right of way through their property.

The monthly reports of the officers were then presented and approved. They contained nothing of general interest.

Adjourned.

We know of no house in the city, which we can more cordially recommend to purchasers of ready made or custom made gents' clothing, than Uring, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

THE OIL CASE.

The Fourth Day.

The case of Owston & Sowers vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad was continued in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Stowe, yesterday morning.

The examination of

Joseph Bates, who was on the stand at the time of adjournment Thursday afternoon, was continued. He testified: Lockhart & Frew received in the month of December, 1869, two hundred and thirty-seven cars from the A. V. R. R. on one night; on the forepart of December, I think on the 7th, there was a smash-up on the road, and the cars came up in the night; Mr. King, Assistant Superintendent, asked me to load the cars in the night. [Witness looks at book.] Did not load any cars on the 26th; on 27th, 12; on 28th, 12; and the 29th, 22; none on the 30th, and 6 on the 31st.

LOCKHART AND FREW'S TANKAGE.

Cross-examined—Lockhart and Frew's tankage at Venango City is about 38,000 barrels, and in Oil City 12,500; we rented a tank in Oil City of about 15,000 barrels; we could load ten cars at a time; we did not load many from the 1st to the 15th; we got all we wanted. [Witness then gave the dates in December, 1869, upon which cars were received and the number aggregating 237 cars.] When I load at night the trains were all late; Mr. King asked me to load the cars, and said if he got them loaded he could send them down next day and get them back sooner; he asked me what time it would take me; I told him about twelve to one o'clock; Mr. King went across the river; my recollection is that I didn't load all the empty cars that came up; I think we had not loaded all the cars at night before that month; there never were any cars loaded at night after that month of December; the ordinary run of a train of cars is about 22 at night and up at night, loading being done in the daytime; it would take forty-eight hours to make the round trip; I suppose there were eight or ten shipping; there was more oil to ship in December than before; we had as much oil in November as December; whether there was an unusual demand or not I don't know; we all wanted more cars; I would have taken all the road had; there were only three heavy shippers; the allotment of cars was made by Mr. McCreary; he showed me the dispatch on the 23d; have seen that dispatch (dispatch shown); this dispatch does not read as I was in my mind; the date of the year 1871, I think; it was addressed to McCreary and signed J. J. Lawrence; I fix the date from my recollection that Lockhart & Frew, and also from my letter; could not give the exact contents; my impression of its contents is from my discussion of the matter with Lockhart & Frew and with Mr. McCreary; I only know of the cars that Owston & Sowers handed over to me; I t ought we had never got our full allotment of cars, the oil and other lines had been allotting; I based that on the quantity of oil then ready for shipment; Almon H. Wilson was agent at Emlenton to ship.

Re-direct—The three cars I got from Owston & Sowers loaded on the 26th and 27th; I never got out our full allotment of cars, the way other shippers got theirs; I thought we had never got our full allotment of cars, the way other shippers got theirs; I based that on the quantity of oil then ready for shipment; I mean in reference to what others had to ship.

Re-cross—I got 237 cars of oil from Owston & Sowers were in place of those I gave them before.

Daniel Marshall, testified: I reside at Oil City; we have a pipe across from Oil City to Venango City; part of the month of December, 1869, I was employed by Owston & Sowers to run their pipe while it was across the river in 1869.

THE PRICE OF OIL.

Isaac M. Somers, recalled—I can give the market prices of oil in Oil City during the month of December, 1869. Witness then read memoranda of prices from the 1st to the 31st of December. The highest was 5 1-8 and the lowest was $5 28 per barrel of forty-three gallons. The question was asked me if I had received any payments on the check for $2,400 before mentioned yesterday; I answered I had not; I meant that I received payment for no barge delivered after the 30th of December, 1869; upon reflection I thought my answer might have created a wrong impression, and I desire to make the explanation.

Cross-examined—Fisher Bros. were large shippers by water during December, 1869.

Theodore Tack, sworn—The market price of oil in November, 1869, ranged from 15 to 18 cents per gallon; it was the latter figure during the last days of the month, on the 31st day of the month we sold 2,000 barrels, spot or December, at 16@18 cents per gallon.

Cross-examined—This information I take from the books; we bought oil for Messrs. Owston & Sowers as brokers, but whether we bought oil from them for ourselves I don't remember; we made contracts for them in December; I cannot state the gravity without referring to my books.

The further cross-examination was suspended until Mr. Tack could examine his books.

Thos. Cole, sworn—I am a petroleum broker; that was in business in December, 1869, the price of oil that month was 18 cents; this is the price I made several sales at; I made a sale of two barges crude oil on the 31st of December at 18 cents; there was a sale made at a higher price; I did not sell any oil on the day before the price of oil I think was 17 cents.

Re-direct—I spoke of a higher sale, which was made at 18½ cents.

Mr. Calder recalled—I was in the employ of Owston & Sowers as bookkeeper for four years—was with them in Oil City in December, 1869; they were producers and shippers of crude oil; they were extensively engaged in the business; I know of their contracts from my own knowledge; I know that W. H. Abbott had 15,166 barrels and same firm 9,416 for Owston & Sowers; I do not remember the reason they did not get it removed; A. E. Higby tendered 1,052 barrels that we could not receive; we could not get cars enough to take away; for the same reason, Rochester Oil Company, 981 barrels; for the same reason, O. D. Harrington 1,000 barrels; A. E. Higby; another lot of 416 not received; for same reason, Parker, Thompson & Co., 99 barrels and 1,070 barrels not received—being the same day, 22d; Fisher Bros., 810, not received; B. Gue, 3,616, not received; Bowman, 1,000; B. Gue, 1,000—a total of 35,345 barrels; we received because we could not get cars; beside that we had 12,719 barrels in our own tanks; we had that on the 31st of December; during the two together make a total of 48,586 barrels; our gravity was 44° to 46°; our men were paid $3 per day and two and three times a day, at night and on Sunday to get cars; we were unable to get cars; they got ninety-nine cars; we did not get all the cars we required, nor all we wanted; I did not mean we did not get any; the dates we got cars were on December second and third, 13 cars; eleventh, 11 cars; fourteenth, 6 cars; twentieth, 4 cars; twenty-first, 6 cars; twenty-second, 6 cars; twenty-third 14 cars, twenty-fourth 10 cars, twenty-fifth 5 cars, twenty-seventh 9 cars, thirtieth 7 cars, thirty-first 8 cars. Total 99 cars. During the entire month the plaintiffs had oil ready to ship to Pittsburgh; we had 9,000 barrels on hand on thirtieth of November to ship; there were no cars; we received during December 35,000 barrels of oil.

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IN CHECK.

Arrival in the City of those Check Raisers, from Baltimore—Some Account of their Agricultural and Financial Operations—Hearing Before Alderman Neubert—Comegys and Ludwig Committed for Trial—Swoonstadt Goes to Louisville.

In our telegraphic columns yesterday, we published a brief account of the arrest, in Baltimore, of Henry C. Comegys, James S. Ludwig and Dr. S. Leroy Swoonstadt, as the parties who have for some time past been swindling various banks throughout the country, through the medium of raised checks. It seems that Detectives Pearson, West and Smith, of Baltimore, have, for six months past, been anxiously watching their operations, and only awaiting a favorable opportunity to bring them to a termination. That opportunity was afforded the other day in Baltimore, by the identification on the street, by Wm. D. King, E-q., teller of the Fort Pitt Bank of this city, of Comegys, as the person who swindled that institution so adroitly out of $2,400 last November, by means of the well remembered wheat transactions. The detectives also recognized Swoonstadt as one of the trio upon whose track they had been for so long a time, and the whole party was arrested, as stated yesterday morning. Previous to his going East, it appears, Mr. King had received an intimation that the man who had victimized the Fort Pitt Bank was in Baltimore, and having good proof that Ludwig (who it appears is the scribe for the party) had been in the same way connected with the transaction, proceeded, on the 26th of January to make an information against him on that charge. Mr. King's information was laid before Detective Samuel Long, of this city, had been entrusted with the working up of the Fort Pitt Bank case, and, after the information had been made before Squire Neubert, had obtained a requisition from Governor Geary, for Comegys and Ludwig. The requisition having been obtained from the Governor of Kentucky for Dr. Swoonstadt, on account of a couple of checks cashed in Louisville, and the prompt arrest of the parties there on receipt of the papers by the authorities of Maryland, under these requisitions.

The whole party arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, in charge of detectives Pearson and West. After being brought to the Mayor's office, where they remained about a half hour, the while being subjected to the curious gaze of a large crowd of spectators, Swoonstadt was remanded to the Central station house for safe-keeping during the night, while the other two were taken to the office of Squire Neubert for a hearing on the information made by Mr. King. The affidavit of this gentleman sets forth that on the 6th of November last, Comegys presented at the Fort Pitt Bank a check calling for $2,400, which was paid. This check had been raised from $240, as altered at the bank, at first he had suspected that all was not right, but glancing at the bearer of it, and seeing that he was a man of gentlemanly appearance, he had paid over the money without making any objection.

The plaintiff in the case, Pearson and West testified that they, in connection with officer Smith, had arrested the party in Baltimore, after having had it under surveillance for six months. Comegys had been an insurance agent, while Ludwig represented himself as being a wheat buyer. Both had offices in the office of the latter, where they had been in the habit of receiving frequent visits from Dr. Swoonstadt, who had recently also joined the practice of medicine. On the person of Ludwig, among other papers, had been found a check drawn on a Cincinnati bank, drawn to the order of Amos White, calling for $36.80. This check was not endorsed on the back, and it is supposed that it had just been received, and formed the ground work for a new operation. A couple of letters were also found on the men, which notified the parties that a quantity of wheat had been shipped to them. These letters they had torn up, but which was subsequently pieced together by the officers, stating that they were love letters, and would be of no possible benefit to the detectives.

No other testimony being offered the Alderman committed the parties for trial at court, in default of $2,500 each.

Dr. Swoonstadt will leave this morning in charge of Detective Pearson, for Louisville, where he is wanted to answer to the charge of check raising, preferred by Mr. Samuel, paying teller of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville. Mr. Samuel, it will be remembered, was one of the parties to whom he paid $3 600, on one of the checks, on the 12th of December last. This check was drawn by Wm. Woods, and was payable to Amos White, for $99.50, and had been raised to $3,600. A few days after this transaction, it appears, Swoonstadt was also attempted to make another raise, by presenting at one of the banks of Louisville a check for $3,700. The teller had the matter delayed, suspecting that anything was wrong, until after Swoonstadt had taken his departure, when, upon an investigation at the bank account of the man upon whom the check was drawn, it was discovered that he had but $37.50 in bank. Upon making the discovery, the teller started after the "doctor," and overtook him several squares from the bank. Telling him there was a mistake somewhere wrong, he requested him to return to the bank and have matters righted. He did so, and when they arrived at the bank his deceptorship was informed that the gentleman upon whom the check was drawn had in bank funds to the amount of but about the hundredth part of the amount drawn upon the check. Swoonstadt explained that he had no doubt it was the intention of the party to make a deposit before the close of banking hours, that day; indeed, he had been so informed; but if the matter was not satisfactory, he would return the amount, if the check were returned to him. Upon being told that the bank did not feel satisfactory to the institution to pay out so large a sum to an entire stranger, when there were funds on deposit to the credit to the amount called for by the check, he paid over the amount and received in return the check —which was subsequently altered to $99.50 as base of another charge against him—and was allowed to depart.

It is stated that Swoonstadt also collected from the First National Bank, Richmond, Va., on September 22d last, $3,600 on a check of Dr. Hasselle, Pensioning Agent, Mills, raised from $36.48; also, $3,000 from the National Bank of Cincinnati on a check of Perie, Gould & Co., raised from $36.30.

Ludwig collected from the First National Bank at Washington, D. C., August 1st, $3,600 on a check drawn by Ross, Ray & Bros., raised from $34.50.

The exact transaction in Comegys, in November last, of which a detailed account was published in the daily papers at the time, is still fresh in the memory of our readers. It will be remembered that Mr. Comegys, a grain dealer in the city, received from a person, signing himself Amos White, and writing from Cheskeyville, a box containing several samples of wheat, which the writer desired to know the value of per bushel. He made contract for them in December; I cannot state the gravity without referring to my books.

The further cross-examination was suspended until Mr. Tack could examine his books.

Thos. Cole, sworn—I am a petroleum broker; that was in business in December, 1869, the price of oil that month was 18 cents; this is the price I made several sales at; I made a sale of two barges crude oil on the 31st of December at 18 cents; there was a sale made at a higher price; I did not sell any oil on the day before the price of oil I think was 17 cents.

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BREVITIES.

"WHITE" wheat is declining.

A NEW lecture by Gough on Monday evening.

COCK CROWING at City Hall ceases this evening.

TO what class of poultry do the spotted canines belong?

NUMEROUS mantraps in the board walk on Brady street, Sobo.

REVIVAL meetings are still in full blast in some of the A. M. E. churches.

WASH MCLEAN ESQ., of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was in the city yesterday.

THE ice crop of our rivers has not been so good in many years as the present.

SORTHERN as "Lord Dundreary" on Monday evening, at the Pittsburgh Opera House.

CONTROLLER PORTER is busily engaged settling up his books and preparing to retire from official life.

A DRIVER was accidentally dumped from his cart, in Cherry alley, yesterday afternoon. No bones broken.

G. S. WOODSON, ESQ., the well known colored orator of this city, has just returned from a business visit to Washington D. C.

OUR friend Howell Jones, Esq., has fallen into a good place in the State senate as appears from our telegrams. We congratulate him.

AMONG those killed by the accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, described in our columns, was Charles Timmons, an engineer, of Pittsburgh.

THE net profits of the Citizen's Passenger Railway during 1871, were $50,735.42. The same went into the City Treasurer during the year $3,336 75.

MR. HENRY FORSYTH, of Forsyth Bros., extensive oil dealers, with his family, expects to sail for Europe on an extended European tour, to be gone some years.

MESSRS. HOLDSHIP & CO. have purchased the oil refinery, and leased the property of Messrs. Forsyth Brothers. They will benefit or run their own works, in connection with this purchase.

HON. MAYOR BLACKMORE was complimented by a serenade last evening from the excellent Washington Cornet Band of Birmingham, who discouraged most excellent music. The honor was duly appreciated by the Mayor.

THE pleasant weather brought hundreds of skaters on the ice in the Allegheny river yesterday. The river is frozen over with a beautiful surface of smooth ice, which is daily enjoyed by hundreds of our people male and female, old and young.

AT New Castle, Pa., yesterday, a fire broke out in the building known as the New Castle Agricultural Works, used by the Monitor Press Company, which destroyed the building and contents, the loss estimated at $50,000; insured for $25,000. It is supposed to be a case of incendiarism.

THE infant child was left on the door step of No. 155 West Ohio street, Allegheny, last evening, with the request that it be taken care of by the finder. The gentleman complied with this direction and handed it over to the Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors.

YESTERDAY morning Marla Morris fled an application in the Court of Common Pleas for divorce from William Thomas Morris, on the ground of general ill-treatment and threats against her life, which she believes once in his mighty mood would be executed. The usual papers were awarded.

THE usual social of the Ladies Aid Society of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Allegheny, was held last night at the elegant parlors of Mr. Henry Smith, Wylie avenue, and a most agreeable time was enjoyed, Mr. and Mrs. Smith's hospitality was conspicuous, and all retired with pleasant memories of the occasion.

THE Legislative Committee, especially the indefatigable Chairman, John H. Hare, Esq., we are at last to have a "Black Maria"—or closed carriage for the safe transportation of prisoners to the Toombs, and from thence to jail. The brutality of marching half nude women through the streets must cease, and by the police will now be done away with.

IN THIS good town year the gentlemen have shown a disposition to do a little in the line of pleasure, and permit the fair sex to do likewise. Parties on a grand scale are held by social circles, which always pass off well enjoyed, and a magnificently good time is generally had. The ladies insist that if things are to be reserved exclusively for gentlemen at these sociable, that in opposition to stag clubs they will form *dos* societies and retaliate by forming ladies' clubs.

JOHN D. MCFADEN ESQ., formerly Street Commissioner of the Second District, departed this life yesterday morning. Mr. McFaden was a citizen of the city, a position which he ably filled for some time past, and was very generally known and liked. He was a gentleman of refined and courteous gentleman. He had been ill seven weeks prior to death, and was resigned to the summons. Mr. McFaden was a soldier during the war, and a member of Co A. Duquesne Greys, who will attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon.

ONE of the most pleasant occasions of a social character of the season was that in the shape of a surprise party of some fifty gentlemen, who called to pay their respects to William Woods, Esq., the well known steel manufacturer, on Thursday evening, at his residence on the Second Avenue Park. He gave up his house to them in the true spirit of hospitality, and spread a most bountiful and elegant board, which gave zest to the occasion. The evening passed away delightfully. The guests are preparing for a visit in a fresh direction, having already surprised Messrs. Joseph Finch, A. Pitcairn, John Chislett, and meeting as no repulse propose fighting it out on that line if it takes all winter. Such social reunions are always pleasant, and add spice to the monotony of business and professional life and drudgery.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. VAN DE MARK'S subjects for to-morrow, A. M., "Spiritual Impressions." P. M. "Vessels and Tempest."

REV. DAVID HALL OF Mansfield, has declined the call given him from the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

REV. D. I. C. PERSHING will conduct services morning and evening to-morrow in the Second Methodist Church on the Oakland Mall.

THE monthly concert of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society will be held to-morrow evening in the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny.

THE REV. MR. ELDER, of McKeesport, is expected to preach in the Second U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Wesley Browne has been mentioned in connection with the pastorate of this Church. Dr. Browne is well known in the city, and for many years in the U. P. body, and no better selection could be made.

REV. G. W. WILLIAMS, a graduate of Howard University, and a theological student at Newton University, Boston, will preach in Zion Baptist church, on Park Way, near Federal street, Allegheny, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. He will also address the missionary meeting in the church, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AT a recent meeting of the Sabbath School teachers connected with the First U. P. Church this city, (Rev. W. J. Reid's) a series of appropriate and sympathetic resolutions were passed in reference to the death of Mr. W. H. EDIE, one of the most active Sunday school workers and laymen of the church, whose demise we recorded a few weeks ago.

REV. JOHN GAILEY, the newly elected pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church of this city, will deliver a sermon under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission, in the hall of the Mission, corner of Penn avenue and Grizzelle street, near Wylie avenue, on Sabbath evening at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Gailey, is an effective and eloquent preacher, and our citizens will no doubt turn out and hear him. Seats free.

THE GOOD PEOPLE of the Temperanceville M. E. Church, representative of other denominations, very agreeably surprised the Pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. Hemphill, on a party last Thursday evening, at which he was made the recipient of a solid testimonial of their esteem and affection, to the tune of $100 in gold. The company assembled at the elegant residence of Capt. John A. Wood, and spent the evening in festive and social manner, conversation and delightful social intercourse which was so happily crowned by the most interesting ceremony. The donors were represented by Rev. G. A. B. Robinson, of the 2d Church, Rev. E. P. Donaldson, Presbyterian minister, also took part in the exercises, which were witnessed and enjoyed by about two hundred persons.

Much of the pleasure of the evening was due to the efforts of the hospitable host and hostess, who had left nothing undone to add to the comfort and to accommodate the guests, and who were indefatigable in their efforts to make all enjoy the occasion. The Finance Committee, who performed the task of raising the money, consisted of Mrs. R. M. Robinson, Mrs. Mahon, Mrs. Hershberger, Mrs. Wm. Straley, Miss Ella Wood and Messrs. Thomas Hershberger, L. S. Jack, George H. Johnston and Samuel H. Prentice. From personal acquaintance, we know the donors could not have evidenced their liberality toward a more faithful pastor, or one who is a more thorough Christian gentleman, is more worthy of their regard.

RAILROAD FATALITY.

Man Run Over Near Transfer Station—The Suicidal Practice of Walking on Railroad Tracks.

A man named John Bradley was yesterday afternoon struck by the Brady's Bend accommodation train, which left the Union Depot at 3:30 o'clock, on the track of the A. V. R. R., near Transfer station, and received, in all human probability, fatal injuries. The man was walking on the track, seemingly absorbed in thought, when the train approached him at the point mentioned. Being unaware of impending danger, by some ladies passing along Liberty street at the time, he looked up to see the train within about fifteen feet of him. He seemed to become confused, and, although attempting to get out of the way of the approaching train, was struck while in the act of leaping off the track. Before the train could be checked, the engine, tender, and one or two of the cars had passed over him, completely severing both his right limbs from his body. Dr. T. C. Rhodes was summoned, and attended the injured man, but, late last night, was in a dying condition.

Bradley was aged about twenty-five years, and a black-smith by trade, as appeared from a pass book found on his person, through which means he was identified.

Reward of True Merit.

Wonderful as has been the success of the Taylor & Farley Celeste Organs in the past, they are destined to even greater celebrity in the near future, and it is really gratifying to see true merit appreciated, and especially in this community, which has to some extent appeared to deserve the reputation of buying cheap goods, at the expense of those of quality, thereby encouraging the trade in cheap and comparatively worthless instruments. But the immense trade which sprang up for the above celebrated organs is a gratifying evidence that the public taste and common sense of our matter-of-fact community, is deserving of a better reputation. It used to be that persons buying instruments could be imposed upon by having represented to them that this, or that, instrument was the same, precisely, except the name, as that of Mr. Brown, the banker, bought, and, indeed, he (the dealer) had been using one of the same kind in his own family for sixteen years.

But the purchaser of to-day judges for himself, and where they find an instrument combine all the excellencies and advantages that the Taylor & Farley Organs possess, with such power, variety, purity and sweetness of voicing, they do not long hesitate in making choice of T. & F. Organs, and while it is no doubt very gratifying to the manufacturers' general agents, S. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue, to receive so liberal a share of the public patronage, yet it affords more general pride in the evidence that the public can discriminate between the valuable and the indifferent, and thus reward true merit.

Upon the Health of the Teeth